

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 260]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

A SOIREE, introductory to the Winter operations of the Association, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 7, 1850, J. HENRY TILLET, Esq. (of Norwich), in the chair.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to take part in the proceedings:—S. Morley, C. Gilpin, N. Griffin, E. Miall, J. Harrison (Editor of the "Wesleyan Times"), Esq.; the Rev. Messrs. Forster, Brock, Burnet, Bayley, and Richard.

Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c., on the Table at half-past five.

Tickets, 2s. each; Double Tickets, 3s. 6d., may be had at Mr. Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr. Elt, 18, Hedgerow, Islington; Mr. Mudie's Library, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury; at the Tavern; and at the Society's Offices.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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THE GOVERNORS of this CORPORATION are respectfully informed that a General Court will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1850, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity; to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year; and for the ELECTION of TWENTY CHILDREN into the School, viz., FOURTEEN BOYS and SIX GIRLS.

The Chair will be taken by the President at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely.

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LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SERIES of DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, in connexion with the above Society, will be held as follows:—

On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. WOODWARK, the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, and the Rev. J. C. GALLO-WAY, A.M.

On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL; when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. BINNEY, the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, and the Rev. Dr. TID-MAN.

On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at WESTMINSTER CHAPEL; when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. S. MARTIN, the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS, and the SECRETARY.

On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON; when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. ALLEN, the Rev. C. DUKES, A.M., and the Rev. Dr. LEIF-CHILD.

On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, at HANOVER CHAPEL, PECKHAM; when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. GAMBLE, the Rev. C. GILBERT, and the Rev. J. B. BROWN, A.M.

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In the centre columns are given Seventy Thousand Marginal References, being the entire valuable selection left by the late JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, with many additions, the whole of which have undergone careful revision and verification with the text, also above Five Thousand Notes from the pen of the Rev. JOHN BROWN PATTERSON, of Falkirk, and the Rev. A. S. PATTERSON, Free Church, Glasgow, thus rendering it what it professes to be, a really complete Family Commentary, while the price is so very trifling as TWENTY SHILLINGS. As, however, the success of the undertaking will altogether depend on the warmth with which my friends respond to this appeal, I beg they will at once come forward and signify their wishes on the subject. It will be quite impossible for me to supply the work at anything like the price mentioned, unless I have a guarantee of at least 3,000 Subscribers to begin with.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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ECCLIESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POPE AND THE PRELATES.

WE must suspend for this week the series of articles on which we are engaged. We do so reluctantly, but at what appears to us to be the call of duty. We have watched with anxiety the feeling evoked by the Papal rescript, and, whilst we cannot but rejoice that it has been such as will minister anything but encouragement to the inflated hopes of Rome, we lament that it is, for the most part, quite as little in harmony with sound principles. The present is a remarkable crisis in the history of our State-church—one which, viewed and treated rationally, may be turned to account for incalculable good—but also one which, dealt with as it seems likely to be, must throw back indefinitely the emancipation of Christianity. We have read in a portion of the press, which identifies itself with Anti-state-churchism, comments on this event which have filled us with dismay and shame. We have heard of things uttered in public by professed advocates of our distinctive principles, which could not have been more self-damnatory if they had been put into their mouths by their bitterest enemies. What! Are we, then, in a moment of puerile panic, to rally in defence of the Queen's supremacy in matters of religious faith and worship? We, who theoretically deny it, who practically reject it, who are labouring to overturn it? Does it become us to let a bugbear like that of the Pope's bull, scare us into the arms of prelacy, and prevail upon us to resist one imposture, by taking sides with another? What! Are we, too, to run terrified to civil government, and call cabinet ministers "traitors" if they use not the powers of law to stop the progress of a Church whose doctrines we repudiate, and whose influence we dread? Really, our statesmen may well despise us. The on-looking world may very justly hold us cheap. If we are to be judged of by such drivelling as this, why, let us, at once, throw up our mission, don the fool's cap and bells, and walk abroad in our proper character.

Sympathy with Popery we can have none. We reject as an impious usurpation, and as essentially anti-christian, every theological or ecclesiastical system which would make man's acceptance with God dependent upon something done for him by his fellow-man—whether the thing done be the offering of a mass, or the administration of a baptism—whether the man doing it be a priest of Rome, or an English clergyman. We look upon all intervention between the soul and God, save in the way of teaching and persuasion, as a falsehood perpetrated under religious pretences—and we deem it to be a matter of very small moment, if the hope of immortality is based upon any such intervention, whether it takes an Anglican or a Roman shape. We denounce the pretence, by whomsoever assumed, Pope or Cardinal, bishop or parochial clerk, as an outrage upon the dignity of man's nature, an intolerable presumption, a claim which militates against the whole genius of the gospel, and which, in whatever guise it may appear, it becomes, nay, it behoves us indignantly

to resent. This is the *thing* which we hate in Popery. The mere fact that the source of it is *foreign* is nothing. The special forms in which this lying and usurping spirit may embody itself, are comparatively nothing. The external history with which it may happen to be associated is nothing. Man representing his service as necessary to obtain the Divine favour for his fellow-man, and, on that ground, claiming peculiar rights, privileges, and powers—that is the *soul* of the Papal system, and, nearly to the same extent, that is also the soul of Anglican episcopacy. Why should we abhor the one, and yet listen complacently to the other? Why, the Bishop of London's Visitation charge, delivered only last week, and commended to us by those who are aghast at the thoughts of Popery, contains assumptions on behalf of the prelacy and the clergy of the Established Church, the very same in spirit—equally arrogant, equally false, equally impious—as those put forth in the last bull of the Pope of Rome. And yet, forsooth, this we are to accept with gratitude—that, we are to reject with scorn.

The Pope has thought fit to parcel out this Protestant kingdom into ecclesiastical dioceses, and to place them in subjection to bishops of his own appointment, who are to take their titles from some important town in their respective dioceses, and wield over the consciences of those who believe in them all the spiritual powers pertaining to their office. Why not, we ask. Will any one tell us why the Pope should not do this, and why the Queen of England, or, in other words, the temporal monarch of these realms, should do it? Wherein does he presume, if it be not presumption in her? Might he not, with some propriety, urge—"I make ecclesiastical arrangements, because I am myself a reigning ecclesiastic—you pretend to do it, although but a lay chief magistrate and a woman. I give them spiritual authority *only*—you confer on your bishops temporal powers. I leave them to be sustained in their outward dignity by the offerings of the faithful—you *compel* your subjects to support the hierarchy you appoint. Cardinal Wiseman speaks with authority derived from me—Charles James of London speaks with authority derived from you." Now, we confess our opinion, that if the country is to be thus ecclesiastically parcelled out without asking its consent, and placed under the spiritual domination of Church rulers, whether it will or no—if this liberty is to be taken with it at all, then the Pope has just as much reason on his side as the British monarch, and his nominees have just as much moral right as hers to any title he may confer, or any privileges he may grant. What is assumption in the one case, is, if anything, a more unreasonable assumption in the other. If the one is Anti-christian, what can the other be? Why, then, are we to treat an unwarrantable act performed by the Roman pontiff, in a spirit precisely the reverse of that in which we deal with the same unwarrantable act performed by our own monarch? or why are we to side with one usurpation against another, and a not more flagrant one? The claim of the Bishop of London is not a whit more valid in reason or in scripture than that of Cardinal Wiseman, and the Queen's nominee is as much an intruder as the Pope's.

But let us look at this Papal rescript a little more minutely. What does it contain that men who believe wholesome truth should forthwith turn pale, and smite upon their breasts, as if real religion were ready to expire? From beginning to end it is a tissue of most extravagant assumptions—extravagant, but not by any means singular—for in effrontery, it does not outdo the ordinary talk of our own bishops, and certainly might be well matched by Dr. Hook's celebrated pamphlet, "Hear the Church!" But what individual right does it invade? In what single respect does it place Protestantism—meaning, by that term, a system of religious truth—in a worse position? It does not level against it one new argument—it does not destroy one old one in its favour—it leaves us all just where we were, equally free, as we ever have been, to use our right of private judgment, to read our Bibles, to worship when, where,

and how we may think fit—to utter our convictions, if we please, in the market-place or from the house-top. It does not come into our dwellings and seize our furniture for its support. It does not cite us into ecclesiastical courts, and then fleece us ruinously, or imprison us for contempt. It creates bishops, but it does not put them into the House of Lords to make laws for us, and to obstruct useful reforms. What, then, have we to dread? Are we afraid that our truth cannot stand its ground against the hollow pretences of an old man at Rome, who is indebted to foreign bayonets for protection from his own subjects?

But again, what *right* of our Queen, or her Government, has he invaded? He has divided the land into bishoprics, and given territorial titles to the ecclesiastics of his own appointment. But is this a peculiar and exclusive right of the British monarch? Who gave her that right? What single reason can be deduced from Scripture, why she, rather than he, should exercise that right? His claim is as well-founded as hers—we speak of the Queen, of course, as the representative of an ecclesiastical system, not of her personal views and feelings—he has as much right to claim the government of souls as she—that is, neither of them has a shadow of reason for the monstrous pretence. But let us not mistake this matter. This "apostolical letter" exhibits, not so much the rival pretences of Pope against Queen. If this were all, our prelates, who, for some time past, have been accustomed to cast doubts upon the Royal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical, would not have bestirred themselves. No! the real offence of the rescript is, that it pits hierarchy against hierarchy—order against order—priest against priest. It proceeds on the assumption, that our bishops are not valid bishops—nor our State-paid clergy authorized clergy. It says to them, just what they have uniformly said to Dissenters, "You are only pretenders to the holy offices you fill. You have no valid ecclesiastical authority for what you do, or what you assume. I protest against you all as obstinate schismatics." Well, now, so far from seeing anything in this to throw us into hysterics, as though the Pope meant to make a meal of us all, we discern in it something very hopeful. We rejoice that the two pretenders have not compromised their respective claims. We are glad to see rivals in usurpation denying each other's titles. And we deem it absurd for Dissenters to step in between the parties, and practically uphold the bishops against the Pope. Let them fight out their fight—and let us prepare to take advantage of both combatants.

If it be pleaded, that the fears excited by the Pope's bull have regard, not so much to what it is, or what it says, as to the state of feeling in this country of which it is an index, then we ask, who is responsible for that feeling, and what has produced it? Precisely the men, precisely the ecclesiastical system, for having assailed whom and which you are now so angry with the Pope. Have they not, both prelates and clergy, been for years making advances towards Rome? Have they not notoriously been anxiously engaged in paving the way for a reconciliation? Have they not in their Church Unions, and that, too, by large majorities, deprecated the idea of making any declaration against their ecclesiastical mother? Was it not their obvious purpose to effect a partnership, by which Rome's infallibility might affix its seal to Anglican pretensions? Have not these arrogant priests lived and thrived on public resources, whilst they were insidiously employed in undermining the public faith? Does not Oxford, and, for that matter, Cambridge too, send forth annually into our parishes shoals of young empty-headed divines, puffed up with the notion that they are the "successors of the Apostles," and eagerly proclaiming their own exclusive power to give salvation to the people? Are they not weaving once again a net-work of ritualism within the meshes of which to entangle, if possible, the free intellect of Englishmen? Have not some of them gone over to Rome, as the only consistent resting-place of men holding their principles? And are we, like

egregious blockheads, to complain that these men, and their pretensions, have been set at naught, or that Rome has practically avowed that it will not recognise the impostors? Let them now, if they please, stick to their matins and vespers, their altars and offertories, their lighted tapers, litanies, and frequent genuflections—let them imitate their mother in all her puerilities—but let us not be offended that a voice from the Vatican should declare them Brummagem ware, dear, because worthless, at any price. It is just what they deserve.

Our duty is of another sort. Instead of shouting "No Popery," like frightened children, we ought to be manfully assailing those things amongst us which give to Popery its only chance in this country. In the United States of America, the Pope did long ago what he has at last done here—divided the land into ecclesiastical dioceses. But the republicans took no notice of it, no offence at it. They had no established hierarchy to defend, and they could afford to laugh at Rome. Our greater danger arises from the fact that we have in our midst, laden with public honours, and enriched by public wealth, an ecclesiastical establishment which is ever disseminating principles the influence of which, so far as it is felt, breeds a susceptibility to all the pretensions of the Holy See. But for the existence of this system as "part and parcel" of "our glorious constitution," we might bid defiance to all the arts of the Propaganda, and smile in derision at the Pontiff's insolence. What we have to do is to get rid of this, not to side with it against Popery. We might just as rationally side with cesspools, open sewers, crowded dwelling-houses, and damp situations, against the invasions of the typhus—an enterprise in which it is likely that we should both lose our pains, and catch the fever. We must get rid of our national ecclesiastical system, open our universities, resume church property for civil purposes, and leave bishops and clergy, presbyters and priests, to sustain themselves and their pretensions by their own merits—and then, and not till then, Christian truth will have fair play, and Christian sympathies free scope for development. Let those who dread Popery join heartily in the work of the Anti-state-church Association. It would be a far more consistent position for them to take than that which many of them now occupy. The very exercise it would elicit, might, perchance, give them more confidence in their own principles, and brace up their very sensitive nerves. At any rate, we counsel them not to increase the foolish panic, which bishops and clergy are now exciting for their own purposes—for godliness in Great Britain has more to fear from prelatry than from the Pope.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE JESUITS.

THE Archbishop of Paris, taking his stand upon the doctrine of the Evangelists, the authority of his office, and the requirements of the present age, supports an open war against the Jesuits. This alone is an important fact; for since the Protestant revolt forced Catholicism into a defensive attitude, the Jesuits have been acknowledged her great moving spirit. If these defenders have sometimes proved a terror to the Holy See, and if the Popes, in moments of danger, have sometimes been compelled to abandon their household troops to the rage of the enemy, yet so close a sympathy exists between the Romish Church and this powerful order, that the one is certainly weakened by every blow which reaches the other.

The insolence, the intrigues, the evil practices of the Jesuits in the last century, urged the finest intellects of France to escape from clerical tyranny into the abysses of infidelity. When we read the profound and brilliant satires of Voltaire, with consciousness of what was passing in his day, we find it is not Christianity which suffers from his attacks so much as the idol that assumed its name. Yet, no sooner does reaction take place against the gloomy tenets of atheism, than the Jesuits gradually recover their old positions, as if, instead of being totally irreconcilable, their interests were identified with the interests of religion.

On what they imagine, perhaps, to be the commencement of their new reign in France, the Jesuits resume the struggle with human light, and liberty, and knowledge. Their journal, *L'Univers*, professing to be the organ of Catholicism, and which is indeed the organ of a party possessing influence and numbering bishops amongst its supporters, in its zeal has overstepped the bounds of ordinary prudence, and advocates exploded abuses with a boldness truly startling, and aided by the panic terror of men who write the word "Order" upon their phylacteries, and rush from the fear of anarchy into the depths of darkness.

But this is not an age of faith; it is true, credulity often augments in the absence of faith, yet the credulity of the present time is not of a description to be touched by miraculous histories, or persuaded to confide the trust of education into the hands of priests, or to allow that the torments of the Inquisition were exercised upon its victims for the great glory of God. Discussions upon these and simi-

lar subjects, provoked in the most violent and indiscreet manner by the *Univers*, have served only to injure the cause in the minds of intelligent Catholics. The prelate who is at the head of the French clergy, endeavoured privately to check the growing scandal, but perceiving his authority slighted and his advice contemned, was induced publicly to reprove the presumption of writers who strive to enter into a domain which is not their own. He does so, disclaiming on the part of the Church any right or desire to interfere in temporal affairs; for he declares expressly, "Were the *Univers* simply a political journal, we should leave it to itself, its party spirit, its mundane thoughts and passions. As Bishop, we should have no motive for interference, because its cause would be separated from that of the Church."

The duty of the Archbishop is beset with difficulties. When the Church had to defend her pretensions against the assaults of the Reformation, her path at least was straight; but when, yielding to the spirit of the time, she has to resist those who assert inopportunistically the justice of her ancient claims, there is reason to tremble for a cause so weak, and so depending upon cautious steps, that imprudent loyalty becomes more dangerous than revolt.

"Each day," writes the Archbishop, "brings with it its evil; every century, every period marking the life of the Church, produces a new malady peculiar to it, demanding a new remedy. This evil is commonly the abuse of a good, as error usually is alteration of a truth."

The liberty of the press, when not abused, has its advantages. Like all liberty well regulated, and in our days, with the form of our government, the habits of our minds, and our political antecedents, it is impossible to suppress it without serious danger, and without violating the constitutional laws of French society. We admire it, therefore, in the sphere which belongs to it, with the conditions that temper it, and the laws which wisely restrain its excesses. But we cannot and will not suffer the liberty of the press, calling itself Catholic, to invade a domain that does not belong to it, and arrogate in the things of God and the Church, an authority to which it has no right. We are not judging this right in a political point of view, nor would we, if we could, restrict its exercise upon religious questions in those writers who do not listen to the Church.

As we respect the independence of the civil power, so we proclaim and defend the authority of religion. The lay writers of the religious press are not alone culpable in this usurpation, others; although recruited from the sacerdotal ranks, labour to assume the government and teaching of the Church; which, through means of journalism, is daily attacked by certain priests, full of themselves, lovers of novelty, and enemies of peace and charity.

In matters lately agitated, involving seriously the interests of the Church, especially in that relative to instruction, one journal, *L'Univers*, has raised discussions the most inopportune, offered the civil power the hardest conditions and most irritating war, and brought forward the gravest difficulties, without means to resolve them, as if incessant combat were more honourable than even victory. The excellence of religion is charity. What can be said of that long and inopportune polemic upon the inquisition, conducted by the *Univers* with such intemperance? The *Univers*, of its own authority, has not only announced as true, miracles which the Church, proceeding always with circumspection, has neither recognised nor approved, but has endeavoured to force them upon the public belief. The men of this world, who live without the practice of religion, although they have frequently at heart more faith than we suppose, and are not indeed so far from God as they appear, whom the truth, the sublimity, the virtue of Christianity secretly attract, and who are often deterred from religion, because others have mingled with its profession their own weaknesses and passions. Such men, believing the assertions of the *Univers* to be sanctioned by the Church hold in the same contempt and ridicule the journal, the clergy, the episcopacy, and the Church."

The above passages, from the remonstrance addressed by the Archbishop of Paris to the party which the journal represents, are sufficient to explain the point at issue. Contrasting his enlightened liberalism with the conduct of the high priest of Turin, the French have reason to be satisfied that M. Sibour, and not M. Franzoni, stands at the head of their clergy; respect even beyond France is due to him who, in the language of M. Victor Hugo, "implored aid for Venice, repelled the electoral law of the 31st of May, protested against the traffic of miracles, reprimanded the *Univers*, and braved the Jesuits." But looking at the question in a general point of view, we perceive how the embarrassments of a false system paralyze the action of an intelligent man. In all periods of decay men turn back to the first principles of their crumbling institutions, to examine if there is any strength left. The Church of Rome has more than one past; there was a time indeed when the spiritual power, that moral influence which necessarily attends the first teachers of religion, was exercised for the benefit of humanity. But the moment they, who professed to be keepers of the word aspired to material away, the life of their moral influence was already gone. Thus the Archbishop resigns the temporal to secure the Church's spiritual and independent authority.

The editors of the *Univers*, contrary to their original intention, have made a submission which is in reality no submission, because, followed by no practical sign of repentance. The conflict of parties must continue, the appeal must come, and how will the Pope decide in this controversy of a house divided against itself? If he decide in favour of the Archbishop of Paris, he virtually

abandons the pretensions of the Church to interference with the temporal power; he acknowledges her to have been guilty of excesses and fallible. Without that admission he can hardly condemn writers who seek to justify her whole career; he must admit the doctrine that the Church yields to the spirit of the age, and consequently that there exists in the world a moving power superior to the Church, since she must follow and not lead—and that charity is holier than dogma, or rather it is the essence of the Christian dogma. Now, as the importance of an argument consists in its practical application and final consequences, the Pope, by making such concessions as these, may find himself plunged into perplexities as serious as when he coquetted with the spirit of Italian nationality and political reform. If, on the contrary, he supports the journalists, he falls at once into the evil pointed out by the Archbishop, and admits inferior and lay authority to judge matters appertaining to the spiritual domain.

THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

GREAT ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING IN EDINBURGH.

(Abridged from the *Scottish Press*.)

Last night [week] a meeting was held in James-place Church, at the instance of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, to renew their protest against the principle of Establishments, and to sympathize with Mr. Tod in his protracted imprisonment. The large building was crowded in every part, and the meeting was as enthusiastic as ever. On the motion of Thomas Russell, Esq., William Duncan, Esq., Heriot-row, was called to the chair. There were present Revs. George Johnstone, John M'Gilchrist, James Robertson, sen., Thomas Finlayson, J. L. Aikman, Peter M'Dowall (Alloa); Dr. Joseph Brown (Dunfermline); Bailie Fyfe; Councillors Gray and Miller; Messrs. Stott, Ireland, Musgrove, Henderson, Laing, Mushet, Gibson, Macallum, Darlington, &c., &c. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston; after which,

The CHAIRMAN rose and opened the proceedings with some appropriate remarks on the power of public opinion, and the necessity of developing it on questions such as these. Since so many gentlemen were to address the meeting, he would not detain them, but concluded by reading a letter which he had received from Mr. Tod. The Chairman also stated that he held in his hand a letter which had been received by Mr. Tod from the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, expressive of the sympathy which Englishmen in those localities felt for their brother in the Caltoun Gaol.

The Rev. P. M'DOWALL, of Alloa, moved:—"That the history of the past clearly proves that, when the Church is incorporated with the State, she is constrained to practise both oppression and servility—oppression to Dissenters separating from her communion, and servility to the Government furnishing her pay." The resolution required very little illustration and no proof. He hoped it would not be supposed that the provincial Dissenters were at all angry about the existence of the annuity-tax in Edinburgh. Let it not be imagined that they wished it abolished [laughter]. There were many reasons which induced them to wish to see it continued. In the first place, it presented a visible and substantial embodiment of the compulsory principle, so that it might be thoroughly seen and understood and appreciated. Dissenters in the country were taught to regard the compulsory principle as a sort of impalpable theory, floating somewhere in the air, as it were, where it could be seen by nobody. The factor collected his master's rents, and after giving the lion's share, as in duty bound, to the landlord, went quietly in the evening to the manse, and paid the residue to the parish minister, while nobody heard anything about it [hear, hear]. In point of fact, this was a wrong, since this money belonged to the nation, and the payment of it heightened the farmer's rents, and, consequently, the price of his produce. But the compulsory principle in this case was not very visible—it was when they looked to Edinburgh they saw it working in perfection. They saw a visible palpable principle which they could look at, and feel, and handle too, and if they did not handle it meekly and submissively, it would proceed to handle them [laughter]. The annuity-tax was a continual thorn in the sides of the metropolitan Dissenters, which he hoped would thoroughly arouse them. When provincial Dissenters wished to raise one simultaneous shout, they waited for the metropolis to give the key note, but sometimes they had to wait for a long-time [laughter]. But the city clergy not unfrequently took it into their heads to have a field-day, and then the police were all marshalled, and the dragoons came for the purpose of inflicting the spoiling of goods upon some rebellious Dissenter, and sometimes of a cold morning they sent their officer to remove the body of another recalcitrant Dissenter from his comfortable bed-room to more secure quarters in the Caltoun Jail. Then they had a cry of anguish, and public meetings were held, and the cry reverberated from shore to shore, from John o'Groats to Land's End, till they were awakened to a sense of the fact that there was really a Church established by law in the midst of them [hear, hear, and laughter]. He maintained that the clergy would only be going the legitimate length to which their principles would

lead, if, in addition to acting towards Mr. Tod the part of nursing fathers, by consigning him to the Calton Nursery, they were to furnish his nursery with such articles of amusement as thumb-screws, boot-kiss, &c. [applause and laughter.] He could not conceive of a human being occupying a position of greater servility than that of an Established Church. If its ministers would act as they ought to do, they would come forward and claim the liberty of men—they would resolve at once to cast their endowments to the winds, and standing up before the world, declare, we must, we shall be free. The rev. gentleman then resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Councillor MILLAR seconded the resolution, which, with the others, was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. L. AIXMAN moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting rejoices in every movement which, by constitutional and scriptural measures, aims at the separation of Church and State, and embraces the present opportunity of expressing confidence in the British Anti-state-church Association" [applause]. The principles of Dissent are in these days comparatively well understood and cordially embraced by the unendowed sects of religionists. There may be found yet a few in that communion who approve of the theory of a State alliance, or at least disrelish any hearty condemnation of it; but they are so few in number, and so small in influence, as to appear objects for the curious eye to gaze at, rather than formidable opponents. The chief objection of such individuals to the cause of Dissent arises, we apprehend, from an aversion to find the road to their pockets, in search of what they are most unwilling to part with—pieces of silver, and gold, and copper; and the next from a fear that earnest adherence to it would scarcely comport with their station in society. We would seek their enlightenment, and frankly say to them, that if cheapness be the paramount recommendation of a religious sect, they should forthwith repair to the State Church, and on account of desiring no resources beyond the free-will offerings of the people, we would prove immense gainers by their departure, for we would gain by losing the withering influence of a bad example [cries of "Hear, hear"]. In the strengthening of the Voluntary principle in Dissenting bodies, in the rapid diffusion of that principle in the bosom of the Free Church, and in the waning splendour of the State-church, we have cause for intensest joy; beholding in each feature, and especially in all combined, the progress of religious liberty, and the steady advancement towards universal freedom for the body of Christ. We trust the day is not so far distant but some of us may see it, when the Church in Scotland, in her every section, shall possess that liberty which her gracious Founder mercifully designed and ordained. If we turn to England, we find the State-church smitten by intentional war. Within the pale of that Church is tolerated the most opposite opinions [hear]. With her interests vested in the grandees of the empire, the Church of England is borne as a captive tied to the wheels of the State chariot—nevertheless division seems inevitable, if there be power in principle, or truth in those who profess it. The Wesleyan body of Methodists seems also in a state of transition, or failing that, destruction. And should we look at Ireland, we behold the most monstrous of all inconsistencies; the Church of a miserable minority, with the richest revenues in Europe, amid the poorest population in the world [hear, hear]. To the gaining of freedom for the enslaved Church, the British Anti-state-church Association is labouring with the utmost diligence and zeal. It is somewhat unfortunate for our cause that the Scottish and British Societies cannot meet in council and deliberate upon the best ways of promoting their common cause. We would do well as a society to take a leaf from the book of their experience, and summon a convention in this city of Scottish Dissenters, organize an association upon an equally large scale, commence an agitation of the entire country, and show that we are thoroughly in earnest. It is sad, indeed, that we require to be roused into action by the imprisonment of a fellow-citizen. The annuity-tax is but an exponent of the system of State-churchism. Although that tax were removed to-morrow, the evil would continue in all its virulence [hear, hear]. We must strike at the root, and not simply amuse ourselves by lopping at the branches. Let us rejoice at every movement which by the employment of constitutional and scriptural measures, aims at a separation of Church and State, and let us give evidence of the reality of our joy, by taxing all our energies to gain the end, so that the Saviour may be glorified, and the freedom of the Church purchased by his blood [great applause].

BAILIE FIFE seconded the resolution.

The Rev. THOMAS FINLAYSON proposed the third resolution:—"That this meeting deplores that any citizen should be subjected to loss of goods or liberty, when he conscientiously refuses payment of the annuity-tax, levied for the support of a class of ministers from whom he derives no personal benefit; and renews the expression of sympathy with Mr. Tod in his imprisonment." This motion asserted two things as facts. The first was, that certain of the citizens of Edinburgh conscientiously refused to pay this annuity-tax; and the second was, that for such refusal they were subjected to the loss of goods or liberty. These were illustrated in a very forcible speech. There was not any one thing that set the lieges more by the ears than this annuity-tax. It literally embittered the cup of their social intercourse. Go into what company they might, it came up, awakening the most acrimonious feelings and language, and casting a sable gloom over the joyous scene—it separated chief friends.

Still the thing lived, and kept its cruel hold; and no one seemed to have the power to exorcise it. It was not like the wood cast into the bitter waters of Mara to heal them and make them sweet; but like some deadly poison cast into the sweet springs of their social sympathies and enjoyments, which made them bitter indeed [hear, hear]. But they deplored it most of all for the sake of their holy religion, which was dishonoured by it. To the speaker's own mind, this was by far the most painful view of the matter. In what a miserable plight did it represent their divine faith, which in its earliest dawn won such glorious conquests, not only without the aid of the civil power, but in defiance of all that the civil power could do to oppress and crush it. It represented that faith as now so feeble and helpless, that unless backed by all the power of the sword to compel all and sundry to give it at least their pecuniary support, it would speedily sink and die [loud cheers]. But their duty was plain. They deplored that evil: let them labour by every proper means to remove it [hear, hear]. They had, indeed, a goodly heritage of civil and religious freedom handed down to them from their fathers. Other men laboured; they fought and bled in the battle-field—they burned at the stake—they wandered in mountains, and dens, and caves of the earth; and, by their labours and suffering, had wrought out for them exemption from many of these grosser forms of persecution [cheers]. Let them see to it, that they prized the noble heritage, and maintained it inviolate. Let them prove themselves the worthy sons of such noble sires, by evincing the same spirit of readiness to suffer in their property, in their persons, for the vindication of the sacred rights of conscience; that their sons might enter into their labours in the utter extinction of every form of that hated spirit of ecclesiastical domination and religious intolerance which still lingered amongst them, marring the peace of society, wounding the consciences of some of the most enlightened and godly in the land, and giving occasion to many to blaspheme the sacred name of Jesus, by the injustice and oppression which were perpetrated in the name, and for the support of, his religion. A thousand times rather would he occupy the position of the citizen, who, at the bidding of conscience offered a passive resistance to that law, and for so doing, was despoiled of his goods, or subjected to bonds and imprisonment, than he would occupy the position of those men who lived by the spoils of that law. In regard to their connexion with it, and to the spirit in which they enforced it, he could only say for himself, and he doubted not that he might say the same for all his brother ministers around him, "My soul, come not thou into their secret; with their assembly mine honour be not thou united" [great applause].

Councillor GRAY, the treasurer of the association, seconded the resolution, in a pithy speech, which was very loudly applauded.

Baillie STOTT, with the permission of the Chairman, made some remarks in reference to the proposed election of Mr. Tod as a representative of the first ward in the town council. He strongly urged the Dissenters present to use every means in their power to secure the return of Mr. Tod, and added that subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses would be thankfully received by Baillie Gray or himself.

The CHAIRMAN said, that before the next resolution was proposed, he would suggest that instructions should be given to him, as chairman of this meeting, to append his name to a communication expressive of their sympathy with Mr. Tod [applause].

The Rev. JOSEPH BROWN, D.D., moved, and THOMAS IRELAND, Esq., seconded:—"That this meeting strongly recommends to the members and adherents of State Churches to examine the principle involved in the secular endowment of Christ's ministers, to test it by the standard of apostolic precept and example, and faithfully to ponder their duty as individuals in reference to the present agitation, which aims at dissolving the union between Church and State, and recovering for the enslaved sections of the Christian Church that liberty which her Divine Founder appointed."

The CHAIRMAN then made one or two observations on a suggestion by Dr. Brown, that there should be a weekly meeting of the Anti-state-church Association until Mr. Tod should be set at liberty, and expressed a wish that it should be taken into consideration by the Directors of the Association, so that the agitation which had been commenced might be carried on with vigour.

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Portsburgh, and the meeting separated at half-past ten o'clock.

LLANFYLLAN, NORTH WALES.—On the 28th of October the Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association journeyed across the mountains from Bala to attend a public meeting in this town. The meeting, the first of the kind, was held in the Pendre chapel, and the Rev. D. Morgan, the venerable minister of the place, was called to the chair. The different resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. William Roberts, Penybontfawr; J. Carvell Williams, Esq., from London; Rev. Samuel Roberts, Llanbrynmair; Rev. Mr. Roberts, R. Tibbot, Esq., and A. E. Evans, Esq., of Llanrhaidr. The attendance was very good, and the audience most attentive; the speeches made on the occasion were powerful and telling, especially that delivered by Mr. J. C. Williams, which was listened to with great interest and delight. There is ground for hope that much good fruit will be in consequence of the meeting. It is, indeed, high time that every Christian man came forward on the Lord's side, for the

day of the grand battle is not far off.—From a Correspondent.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting to explain and advocate the object of the Anti-state-church Association was held at the Baptist Chapel, Newtown, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Secretary of the society, attended as a deputation from London. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Owen, Independent minister, who briefly and humorously detailed the leading points of the controversy involved. The first resolution was moved by Rev. D. L. Pughe, who, having carefully analyzed and explained its contents, ventured to predict that it was one which an enlightened Newtown audience would pass unanimously—a prediction which was afterwards realized. Mr. Carvell Williams then entered at considerable length into the history, principles, and prospects of the great question of the evening, and which is destined ere long to become the absorbing question of the day. By argument, by illustration, by quotations from the writings of Churchmen, by an appeal to the very soul of religion as explained in the New Testament, and by whatever could add a graceful margin to the principle of pure voluntarism, did our worthy friend show the resolution to be well founded. The speech was listened to throughout with deep earnestness and attention, and the sentiments advanced are not likely to be soon forgotten. This being the last of the series of meetings attended by Mr. W. in the Principality, he took the opportunity of adverting to the more striking features of what he designated the moral scenery of the country; and if the Cambrian character had been hitherto only caricatured by such time-serving triflers as the authors of the notorious Blue Books, it was amply vindicated on this occasion. The resolution having been carried with cordial unanimity, the Rev. J. Williams, minister of the place, proposed the next. Having expressed his full concurrence in the sentiments already advanced, Mr. W., in his usual striking and original manner, gave some apt illustrations of the consequences that would result from the universal application of the State-church system. The resolution was seconded by Rev. T. Davies, M.A., who very ably re-urged the former topics, and brought the meeting to a close. Newtown is eminently a Dissenting place, and would be strong for all practical purposes when actual grievances pressed. But hitherto "The Dissidence of Dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant Religion," have not been much agitated here. The Association will perhaps take the hint, and remember this important town somewhat more regularly, and also not select a market night for their next gathering. But for that circumstance the very large chapel in which the meeting was held would have been crowded on this occasion.—From a Correspondent.

DISS, NORFOLK.—The first Anti-state-church meeting ever held in this town, took place in the Assembly-rooms, on Monday evening, October 28th. The Rev. Mr. McDonald took the chair, and in an effective speech, introduced J. Kingsley, Esq., the society's talented lecturer, who, for upwards of two hours, riveted the attention of the crowded audience by a most interesting popular address on the important question of the separation of Church and State. Afterwards the Rev. J. F. Lewis moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. F. R. Young, and carried by acclamation. Mr. Kingsley made an appropriate acknowledgment, and moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman, which being suitably responded to, the meeting separated.

DERHAM.—This place was visited by Mr. Kingsley, on the 30th October, when a public meeting was held in the large room of the Eagle Inn. Mr. Hill, of Gressenhall, a tenant-farmer, was called to the chair. The lengthened speech of the deputation was heard with the utmost attention, and considerable sensation created by the startling facts which were brought to bear against the Establishment. From the circumstance that a large number of livings have lately been bought and sold in this neighbourhood, the meeting was very opportune, and will tend to open the eyes of the farmers—many of whom were present—to the iniquity of the system.

YORKSHIRE.—The dates of the meetings in Yorkshire and Lancashire, to be attended by Messrs. Miall and Gordon, are now finally fixed as follows: Nov. 11th, Monday, Sheffield; 12th, Hull; 13th, York; 14th, Leeds; 15th, Darwen; 18th, Blackburn; 19th, Huddersfield; 20th, Halifax; 21st, Bradford.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOCIETY.—We remind our readers of this gathering, to take place to-morrow at the London Tavern. The proceedings at these autumnal meetings have never been lacking in interest, and looking at all that is passing around us, they can hardly fail to be both interesting and important on this occasion.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following note, inclosing a cheque for £6, we have received from Messrs. Buchanan, Roy, and Co., of Glasgow. Its influence, we trust, will not be lost on wealthy Anti-state-churchmen—from whom we are always happy to receive such communications:—"Smith's-court, Glasgow, Nov. 4.—Dear Sir,—We beg to enclose you five pounds sterling, as a donation to the British Anti-state-church Association, in whose operations we feel deeply interested, and with all sincerity wish it God speed.—Yours truly, BUCHANAN, ROY, & Co.—Mr. Edward Miall, London."

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

The excitement on this subject continues to increase, wrought up by the ever-ready machinery of ecclesiastical agitation. First in the order of occurrences and utterances is a

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN CLERGY.

An aggregate meeting of the beneficed clergy of the metropolis, was held on Thursday, at Sion College, to memorialize the bishop of the diocese. In the absence, from illness, of the Ven. Archdeacon of London, the Rev. H. Roxby, President of Sion College, took the chair. Dr. McCaul, in a short speech—dwelling on the danger to the monarch of England and the liberties of our people from the recent assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome—moved an address to the Bishop of London, of which the following is the most important passage:—

We call to mind the fact, that the faith of Christ, in its purity of doctrine and worship, had been planted and established in the realm of Britain some centuries before the mission from the Roman See, in the time of Pope Gregory, had set foot upon our shores. We know, when the Church of Rome had, by its unscriptural decrees and idolatrous practices, corrupted the primitive faith, with what joy the call to the Reformation was received in this land, and at how great price our religious freedom was vindicated and recovered by our Protestant forefathers; and we believe and trust that there exists in the laity as well as the clergy of our communion such a hearty desire for the maintenance of the Christian truth in all its integrity and purity, as effectually to resist this novel and presumptuous movement; which appears to us to be nothing less than an affront to the Queen's Majesty, and the lawful prelates, clergy, and people of this Protestant kingdom, and a bold attempt to undermine, and eventually destroy, our constitution in Church and State.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. T. H. Horne, and supported by the Rev. T. B. Murray: the latter speaker felt it to be a duty of humanity as well as patriotism to be up and stirring, and declared that whatever tolerance they might extend to tenets differing from their own, they would not tolerate this aggression on their Church or this insult put upon their Queen by a misguided man.

Dr. Croly deprecated division, but doubted whether the address was not premature, and also whether it was addressed to the proper quarter. He read to the meeting a rough draft of an address to the Queen; and then launched forth in this strenuous style of declamation:—

As to the act by which the present agitation was brought forward in this country, he rejoiced at it. It had brought matters to a head. There could be no possible disunion or discrepancy of opinion respecting the recent partition of this realm. It showed that it was impossible to rely upon the word of Rome—that they could make no compact with Rome. It showed that, while dealing with us as a nation, they had regarded us as in a state of heathen barbarism, abandoned by the Gospel. As far as they (the clergy present) were personally concerned, their ordination letters would not be worth a straw. . . . It was a foul shame that the Pope—that worshipper of idols—that miserable dependent upon the power and alms of a beggarly nation—that the Pope, a man of nothing, should come and invade these realms by his menials, for all men in the Popish service were menials, and should say that England had returned to its ecclesiastical order, from which it had hitherto been wandering in darkness. This came from a man who was himself dependent upon the sound of the French drum, whose power was based upon the presence of foreigners in Rome. Was it thus that the great Church and people of England, ennobled by so many illustrious recollections, powerful by its hold on the affections of the people, by its management, conduct, and discipline, the gentleness of its administration, and the dignity of its offices—was it this great Church which was to be decked out as a victim for the altar of the Pope—a sacrifice by its own want of caution? What they required was, not to go to any inferior quarter. He had much respect for the Bishop, but he advised them to go straightforward to the Queen as the body of the clergy of London, and at once present their memorial to her Majesty.

The Rev. R. H. Ruddock held the attack and insult which had been offered to them to be the result of infatuation. "It seemed like an infatuation in a person who had been hurled from his throne by his own subjects, and sought safety in flight, before being reinstated on that throne, to turn round and parcel out the dominions of the greatest Protestant Power in Europe. He believed that such steps were the signs of desperation."

Dr. Worthington suggested that Dr. Croly's address would be worthy of future consideration, as the basis of a subsequent memorial. The Rev. Messrs. Harding, Horne, and Dr. Russell, advocated the original address, which was agreed to *nem. con.*, with the understanding that a future meeting should take place to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty.

The memorial was presented to the Bishop the following morning, by the Chairman and a deputation from the meeting. The Bishop, having read the memorial, expressed his entire concurrence in its principles. It was so important, however, that he would rather abstain at present from making any formal response, preferring to wait a day or two in order to render a suitable reply. The Rev. R. H. Roxby, on the part of the London clergy, thanked his lordship for the courtesy which on this, and every other occasion, his lordship had exhibited towards his reverend brethren; and the deputation withdrew.

The Archdeacon of London addressed on the same day a letter to his clergy, expressing his cordial approval of the object of their meeting and regret at compulsory absence.

Memorials to the Queen, and addresses in various shapes, emanating from public meetings and private bodies, are being promulgated in every direction.

One drawn up by Archdeacon Sinclair, in the name of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Middlesex, inviting the corporation of the laity, received, in the course of a day and a half, upwards of 200 signatures. It is confidently expected, says the *Times*, that the demonstration made in the diocese of London will be followed up not only by similar meetings and protests of the clergy, but by petitions and addresses from the laity. Several of the metropolitan parishes have already been put in motion. The parishioners of Limehouse—that is to say, "sixty or seventy" of its most respectable inhabitants, "Churchmen and Dissenters of all denominations"—met under the chairmanship of the Rev. G. Roberts, and, after stimulating speeches, resolved that they view the Papal encroachment with the utmost "consternation and alarm." The Rev. R. S. Bayley, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. Nathan, took part, under protest against the Queen's spiritual supremacy.

In the provinces, a deputation of the clergy and laity of Liverpool have waited on Dr. McNeile, and "asked his opinion;" and he has expressed himself "highly indignant." Dr. Hook, of Leeds, has called a meeting of the clergy of his deanery, to consider an address to the Bishop of the diocese; and the Gloucester Church Union has "set forth its solemn protest against this invasion of the Church of England."

The Rev. George Anthony Denison, vicar of East Brent, addressed on Friday a letter to the *Morning Post*, containing the following remarkable passage:—

But when the Church of Rome makes a move, which is, after all, simply one means of carrying out principles which she has never disavowed, we are called upon to rise as one man to defeat it. Now all this is surely very unreal and very foolish. . . . The simple truth is, that the danger of the Church of England does not lie in Rome or her aggressions, but in attempts to supersede her Catholic character, and to bring into its place indifference and latitudinarianism; in other words, the danger lies in the aggressions of the civil power. Rome is formidable only in the exact proportion that the Church of England allows herself to be denuded of her Catholic character by the state of England. . . . Let the Church of England make good her own Catholic position in the face of the State, and in her corporate capacity, bear witness to and maintain "the faith"—neither of which things she is doing now—and she need not be alarmed by anything that Rome may attempt, here or elsewhere.

On Monday another letter appeared in the *Times* from the same pen, bearing date "All Saints' day." It gives the sentiments above quoted a special application:—

You are labouring to excite a strong general feeling in the minds of all the people of England who are not Roman Catholics—Churchmen and Dissenters, indiscriminately, under the common and convenient appellation of "Protestants"—against the step which has just been taken by the Pope in creating a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, with other bishops. . . . The Roman Catholics have done nothing but what, in this land of "civil and religious liberty," the law permits them to do. I suppose, then, it is meant that all "Protestants" are to combine in order to take away from the English Roman Catholics that freedom from all interference with their "purely spiritual" concerns on the part of the civil power, which is at present secured by law to every religious body within Her Majesty's dominions, save only and except the Church of England. I cannot doubt but that it must have occurred to many, as it has occurred to myself, that when the *Times* newspaper is found to suggest such things, there is a good deal behind which remains to be explained. You have, with great candour, supplied the explanation yourself; and it appears that it is not so much any concern for what Rome may teach or not teach, or for what measures she may take, according as the law permits, in common with other religious bodies, in hostility to the Church of England, as a desire to seize upon the occasion which this move of Rome appears to supply, to try and make some members of the Catholic Church of England forget, and to blind others to the fact, that they have an enemy at home nearer and more dangerous by far than Rome [the latitudinarianism of the State].

The following notice was placed last week upon the door of the French Catholic Chapel, George-street, Portman-square, and one to the same effect in French:—"On Sunday, November 3, after vespers, a solemn *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in England."

The *Exeter Flying Post* gives "the following official letter with reference to the supposed sanction of Government to the steps recently taken by the Pope." The letter is a reply to one written by a citizen of Exeter. "Downing-street, October 28, 1850. Sir—I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you, in answer to your question whether a list of Roman Catholic Prelates contained in a newspaper is correct, that he has no other means of judging than you have yourself,—namely, by reading the bull of the Pope in the newspapers. To the second question, 'whether the creation of the above Popish bishoprics, or the appointments thereto, have received the sanction and approbation of her Majesty's Ministers,' I am directed to answer, that they have not received such sanction and approbation. I am directed further to state, that Lord Minto, when at Rome, was not consulted on this measure, and never gave any countenance to it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, R. W. Grey."

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.—The *Britannia*, a Conservative and Church journal, writing on this subject, says, "the canker of Dissent has spread, and is spreading, to a most alarming extent throughout the Principality, and threatens, in its noxious progress, to reduce the Church to a mere name." It regards this as "simply an index of the negligence and remissness of those who are set over the flock of Christ—as weeds of all kinds are evi-

dence of the want of due skill and industry on the part of the husbandman. The almost incredible negligence which has characterised the administration of the funds and the institutions of the Church in Wales, is lamentably apparent. Of Brecon College, for example, we read that—

The prebendaries have not resided within living memory, if ever, within it; the church is not kept in repair; there are no lectures or sermons delivered, nor is any service performed; and the only duty undertaken by any one is that of the schoolmaster, for which a small stipend is paid to the incumbent. The roof of the collegiate church would probably have fallen in, had not a layman performed the repairs required.

Of Llanrwst we read, that the funds available for education amount to £500 or £700 per annum, but that the only person deriving any advantage therefrom is the schoolmaster, who is in the receipt of about £40. At Llanegryn, where, among other provisions of the endowment, a salary of £106 was secured to 'a graduate well learned in the Latin and Greek tongues,' no less than £720 of such salary was found to be in arrear. But worse remains to be told; in 1811 a servant succeeded his master in the management of the school, which in 1846 had altogether disappeared—scholars, masters, and the very building itself! The Reports of the Commissioners further refer to 'some churches without doors, and others without windows;' to 'yawning chasms frequent in the roof;' the 'inside wet, as if rinsed with water;' while, in churches not so much exposed to the weather, we hear of the chancel being used as a school-room, the master sitting at the very altar with his hat on, the dirty tatterdemallions his scholars (?) scattered about the floor, round a peat fire; and as if this fearful desecration were not enough, we are told of 'calves in the belfry, horse-dung on the floor, and bird's excrement on the Lord's table!' Examples of a like character with these might be cited to an almost unlimited extent."

CHURCH-RATES—TAUNTON.—An attempt has just been made, the first time for several years, to levy a Church-rate in the parish of St. James in this town. The vestry meeting, however, held on Thursday, October 31, became an excellent Anti-state-church meeting; and the result has proved one valuable help to our good cause. The Rev. W. T. Redfern, in proposing the rate, urged its support on four grounds. 1. That he had never been indulged with one since his settlement in the parish; whereas his predecessor had been permitted to levy several. 2. That the attendants at Church paid no pew-rents. 3. That additional accommodation for the poor would be provided by some alterations in progress; viz., the introduction of a stove, and the lowering of the backs of the pews; and, 4. That the rate proposed was so small; only twopence-halfpenny in the pound. Mr. J. H. Horsey moved, and Mr. Symes seconded, as an amendment, that the subject be adjourned to that day six months, and that meanwhile a voluntary subscription be attempted, offering themselves, at the same time, donations to double the amount of their respective rates. Many others, Nonconformists and Churchmen, made similar promises. Mr. Redfern, however, declined to accept the offer, unless those who made it would guarantee the whole amount (£150)! The Rev. S. G. Green delivered a lengthened Anti-state-church speech, which was listened to with much attention. Several other parishioners also took part in the discussion, in the course of which, the Rev. F. Barnes, curate, said that he wondered any one should allege conscience as a ground of refusing Church-rates! Was not our blessed Master conscientious? Yet on a similar matter, how did He decide? The heathen tax-gatherer came to him, and the tribute demanded would most likely go to the support of an idolatrous temple. Yet he did not refuse, still less talk of conscientious scruple, but wrought a miracle in order to procure the money. What would Mr. Green say to this? Mr. Green referred Mr. Barnes to the connexion of the passage, where he would find two things. One was that (whoever demanded the tribute), our Lord distinctly asserted his exemption, "The children are free." The other was the reason why he nevertheless paid, "Lest we offend them." He compassionated the benighted consciences of these heathen, and rather than do them hurt, submitted to an injustice. Did Mr. Barnes mean to say, that Dissenters were to regard Church people as poor ignorant heathens, and to pay Church-rates only from the fear of injuring their weak consciences? Mr. Barnes was silent; and the chairman called for a show of hands, when the amendment was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, and closed on Friday, with a majority of 82 against the rate. A better illustration of the working of the State Church principle could scarcely have been given. It was but the other day, that one of the Taunton clergymen publicly congratulated his hearers that the great mass of the wealth and intelligence of the town belonged to the Establishment. Yet the large and rich congregation of St. James's cannot, or will not, raise a paltry £150 to warm their own church, and to *medievalise* their pews. "It cannot be done by the congregation," said the vicar, "for they pay no pew-rent." "Why, sir," rejoined a shrewd parishioner, "if their seats are free, they could surely afford it the better." No wonder that some sensible, liberal Churchmen were ashamed of the whole thing. Yet even they supported the rate by their votes. We, and many more, overheard the following dialogue at the polling-table. Mr. A. had just voted for the rate:—

Mr. B. "That vote is against your conscience, my friend."

Mr. A. "I know it is: I'm not ashamed to say it."

Mr. B. "Why not vote conscientiously then?"

Mr. A. "I can't and won't vote against my minister."

—From a Correspondent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNTON, OXON.—A new Congregational chapel was opened in the village of Launton, Oxon, on Thursday, the 24th ult., when the Rev. C. Gilbert, of London, preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., in the afternoon. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. W. Ferguson, of Bicester, under whose superintendence this chapel has been erected. The sermons were powerful in evangelical truth. A public meeting was held in the evening at the chapel, when stirring addresses were delivered by the above-named gentlemen. The Revs. J. Tyndale of Oxford, Harris of Brackley, Crickett of Adderbury, Howell of Brill, Ann of Marsh Gibbon, and Selbie of Great Horwood, also took part in the interesting services of the day. The sum of £30 was collected on the Thursday and on the following Sunday, in aid of the chapel funds. The old chapel, which has for some time past proved too small for the increasing congregation and branch church in the village of Launton, will continue to be used as a voluntary day school-room. The new chapel is all that could be desired. We have never seen a better finished or a more commodious place of worship in a rural district. The chapel is surrounded by a large burying-ground. We hope that the true friends of voluntary religion will not leave the Launton Nonconformists to groan under a burden of debt. A hint to the liberal and wealthy Dissenter is enough.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE REV. JOHN HARRISON, late of Isleworth, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the old-established church at Rendham, Suffolk, vacant by the removal of their late minister, the Rev. J. Rogers, to New Tottenham-court Chapel, London. Mr. Harrison purposes to enter on his new and important charge on the fourth Sabbath in November.

ALLOA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The members of the Alloa Congregational Church, having been without any stated pastor for some time past, recently presented a call to the Rev. John Burke (who lately resigned his charge in Alloa in connexion with the Methodists, and was received into the fellowship of the Congregationalists), to take the pastoral superintendence of the church and congregation. The call was unanimous; Mr. Burke accepted it; and Wednesday, the 21st ult., was appointed for the ordination services. The proceedings were commenced at eleven in the forenoon, by the Rev. J. Craigie, of Doune. The Rev. A. Russell, of Stirling, proposed to the church the usual question—whether they were willing to abide by the call they had given to Mr. Burke? which was replied to in the affirmative, on the part of the members, by Mr. John Nicol, of Alva. Mr. Russell then put the usual ordination questions to Mr. Burke, who replied to them all at considerable length. In the course of his replies Mr. Burke stated, that for fourteen years he was employed as a minister among the Methodists, but by reading and studying the works of Howe, Barrow, Fuller, Hall, Barnes, Harris, Dwight, James, Jay, Campbell, and others, he became dissatisfied with certain doctrines held by that body; and, with regard to their ecclesiastical polity, he could find nothing in the New Testament to sanction it, while, on the other hand, the principles of Congregational Independency commended themselves to his mind as in accordance with the word of God. Finding himself in mental bondage, he was anxious to be free, and opened his mind to two of the ministers present—Mr. Russell and Mr. Cullen. After stating his case, they both gave him their kind and judicious counsel. He afterwards told the people amongst whom he laboured that he could not, as a conscientious man, any longer supply their pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Cullen, of Leith, gave the charge to the new pastor; and the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw a word of exhortation to the church. The meeting was then closed with prayer; and the congregation, in dismissing, gave the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Burke. A party of gentlemen, with ministers from a distance, afterwards dined in the Crown Hotel—spending an afternoon very agreeably without the aid of alcoholic liquors. An evening meeting was held in the chapel, when various addresses were delivered, to a tolerably large audience, by the various clergymen and others who had been attending the services during the day.

ALTON.—The Independent church in this town has for several years been burdened with a debt upon its place of worship. Efforts have been made by its members and friends to remove the incumbrance, which have been entirely successful. On Sunday, the 20th ult., the Rev. J. G. Hughes, of Odiham, preached three sermons in the chapel, after which collections were made. On Monday the 21st, more than 170 friends of various denominations sat down to tea in the Town Hall, after which there was a public meeting, when W. Seymour, Esq., presided. The Hall was quite full, and more than thirty persons were obliged to remain in the smaller room. Very interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Johnson and the Rev. W. Bone, of Basingstoke, the Rev. J. G. Hughes, of Odiham, and the Rev. J. Eglinton, of Alton, Wesleyan minister. At the close of the meeting several donations were kindly given by friends interested in the cause. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Town Hall was opened for the sale of fancy articles, which had been made by several members of the church and congregation. The entire proceeds of the several meetings and the fancy sale, have liquidated the old debt, and left a balance of £5 in the treasurer's hand towards expenses incurred by repairs during the current year—another proof, in addition to thousands, of the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

LONG BUCKBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—After sustaining the pastoral office over the Baptist church in the above place for eleven years, Mr. Burgett has been compelled, through declining health, to relinquish his ministry. Mr. S. M. Thorpe, from Bristol College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church, and commenced his stated labours on the first Sabbath of the present month.

LATIMER CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MILE END.—These schools having been considerably enlarged, a tea-meeting was held, the tables furnished by the ladies, on Wednesday last, to celebrate their re-opening; at which, so great was the interest excited, not less than 550 persons were present. A public meeting was subsequently held in the chapel, every part of which was occupied; the Rev. John Hall in the chair. Mr. Wood read a report of the building operations, and Mr. C. Rose the financial statement, from which the following particulars are gleaned:—The original building was erected in 1837, at a cost of upwards of £400, and was capable of accommodating about 250 children; which accommodation was quite adequate till 1846, when, from an unexpected and considerable addition to the church and to the number of the teachers, together with the increase of the surrounding population, the attendance of scholars soon rose from 200 to occasionally more than 320; rendering the school both inconvenient and unhealthy. This induced the teachers to make an attempt to procure funds for its enlargement; and in the autumn of last year, they formally laid the case before the church, soliciting their co-operation. The appeal met with a cordial response; and means were immediately adopted to accomplish the proposed object. It was deemed, in effecting the intended alteration, most important, not only to secure more room, but to provide for the better accommodation of the infant and senior classes; for the latter four excellent class-rooms have been built, independent of a large vestry, which on a portion of the Sabbath can be used for two more classes. The schools were stated to be in a flourishing condition; for several years past not less than £23 has been remitted to the Missionary Society, besides various other contributions to religious and benevolent objects. The expenses of the present enlargement are estimated at £550; the amount at present in hand, is about £240, nearly £20 of which has been raised by the scholars; the remainder it is hoped, by the assistance of the religious public, and by the proceeds of a ladies' bazaar, to which contributions, in articles or money, were earnestly solicited, will be realized by the spring of next year. The meeting was addressed, in most interesting and effective speeches, by the Revs. J. Kennedy, Dr. Fletcher, J. Watson, R. Saunders, Mr. J. Smither, and a deputation from the Sunday School Union. The enlarged building, including the class-rooms, will contain about 500 scholars. Upwards of twenty children were admitted on last Sabbath day; and it is anticipated that the additional space will soon be fully occupied.

VICTORIA PARK CHRISTIAN MISSION.—The third annual meeting of this important society was held on Wednesday evening, October 30, at Hampden Chapel, Hackney. The Rev. I. V. Mummery, the pastor, kindly lent the place of worship for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Cox presided. F. Chartier, Esq., and the Rev. I. V. Mummery, moved and seconded the adoption of the report. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Dr. Oxley, Messrs. Swanson, Chesterman, Harwood, and Buckingham, urging the friends to assist the mission to extend its labours.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—The half-yearly meeting of the above Association was held yesterday week, in the Bethel Chapel, Chester-le-street. The ministers and delegates assembled in the morning, when the different stations and churches assisted by the Association were reviewed, and other usual business was transacted. A proposal was also considered for making a united effort to clear off the debts remaining on many of the chapels in the two counties. The subject was referred to the Committee to consider and bring it before the annual meeting in April, 1851. In the evening the public meeting was held, the Rev. A. Jack, treasurer of the Association, ably presiding. After a few remarks by the minister of the place (Rev. C. Pedley), the Revs. R. Greene, Alnwick; W. D. Knowles, B.A., Berwick; D. Moir, South Shields; delivered earnest and effective addresses:—On the Importance of Individual Christians and Churches being entirely consecrated to the doing of Christ's Work:—On the Value of County Association:—and on the Claims of British Missions. After which the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Newcastle, delivered an eloquent speech, which he prefaced by congratulating the Association on the meeting which was then drawing to a close—which in attendance and in spirit far surpassed the usual gatherings of the half-yearly Assembly.

The Rev. Humphrey Ellis, who succeeded his father, the late Rev. Thomas Ellis, as minister of the churches at Llangwm, Pentrellynymmer, and other places in Denbighshire, has accepted the invitation of the churches at Corwen, Cynwyd, and Llandrillo, and commenced his labours at those places the beginning of last month.

THE LAST LINK in the great chain of railway coast communication along the eastern and southern ports of the kingdom is now accomplished, by the completion of the works on the Ashford, Rye, and Hastings Railway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PERFORMANCE OF MARRIAGE RITES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Verily it is surprising that we Dissenters, by associating the marriage institution with our chapels, and in sanctioning our ministers, as *ex-officio* assistants, in carrying out this institution, cannot see that by so doing we are allowing of an admixture of civil and religious matters, not very unlike that which we are wont to condemn in State Churches. We almost universally protest against the system of the Established Church in this country, on account of its ministers taking a part, *ex-officio*, in civil acts, and yet we can see no impropriety in our pastors assuming a position which differs, only in degree, from that of the bishops in the House of Lords. Admitting there is no inconsistency in the position of either as members of the community, not occupying these positions as ministers of religion, it is plain that the case is altered, when they assist in a civil institution, by virtue of their clerical or ministerial standing.

Your correspondent in the *Nonconformist* of October 30th, 1850, bemoans the fact that he and his brother ministers cannot unite a couple in marriage without the presence of a State official. Is it possible this can be a matter of regret to a Nonconformist? One would imagine that this distinction between the minister of the State-church and the Dissenting minister, would be considered a disgrace to the former and an honour to the latter. Why, Sir, does not the very fact that the clergyman of the Established Church can legally, without any aid, perform this civil rite, constitute him a civil officer—a Governmental agent? Your correspondent increases in his indignation against the partiality shown to the State clergy in this particular. Whilst I feel equally with him the injustice done to the community, by preferences on the part of Government, shown towards any religious sect, yet I do earnestly hope that we shall not deceive ourselves by fancying that to be "a collar"—a badge of disgrace, which really ought to be a matter of congratulation. I hope we shall not covet that our ministers should stand in the position of the clergymen of the Established Church, but rather aim, with the Anti-state church Association, to free religion from all civil and governmental preferences, as well as disabilities—and, with that Association, seek not that the Dissenting minister may be degraded by being made a civil officer, but that the entire body of the Established clergy may be elevated by being freed from their present *ex-officio* civil duties in the House of Lords, at the marriage altar, &c. To me it appears that the Registrar's Office is the very thing that was desired in the Marriage Act to enable us Dissenters to keep the civil and divine features of the marriage institution apart from each other. But it would seem that marriage, performed in the Registrar's Office, almost necessarily induces indelicate feelings, i.e., "as if they (the nuptial parties) were signing a document for a lease or a purchase of land." It is not improbable that the presence of a minister of religion and the circumstance of being in a place especially devoted to religious worship, may repress frivolity and giddiness. Possibly a similar effect would, for a time, obtain, if every important civil transaction, took place in a church or chapel, under the superintendence of its minister. Possibly his *ex-officio* presence might in many cases be useful in bequeathments. Every one, however, will surely perceive that such feelings are of little value, inasmuch as civil transactions in religious houses, with all appearances of sanctity are the vilest, the darkest, and the foulest that contaminate the historic page. Unless, then, it can be proved that marriage is essentially and exclusively a religious covenant, i.e., a holy sacrament, and that it is not a civil rite, simply demanding, like every other rite, to be performed religiously, that is, in the fear of God, in proportion to its importance, it may well be a matter of pleasure to every Nonconformist that Government, in this particular, did not attempt to make the Dissenting minister an *ex-officio* agent in this rite. But your correspondent does not think this a purely religious ordinance: he believes it to be a "civil as well as religious rite." Now admitting this to be a correct definition of this institution, it surely is most befitting that Government should, by an agent of its own, attend to the civil part of the ordinance. Nor ought it to be a matter of regret to a Dissenting minister that he is not employed *ex-officio* in any civil transaction.

Your correspondent speaks of the injustice done to the Dissenting ministers, in that a fee is apportioned to the clergy of the Established Church and none to them. He wishes also to get rid of the presence of the registrar, that the Dissenting minister may have a better opportunity of obtaining a recompense for his time and trouble. Now I am quite disposed to admit that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." I think, therefore, the fact that, in both cases, the civil officer, i.e., the clergyman or registrar, is paid for the performance of his duty in this institution as well as is legally bound to be present and see that the rite is duly administered, is no just cause of regret. It would be a matter of deep regret were Dissenting ministers, as such, to be placed in this position.

But, Mr. Editor, is there not something to be deprecated in having our Dissenting places of worship, as such, licensed as places of marriage, and in our ministers being *ex-officio* agents in a civil ordinance? Is it quite consistent that a minister of religion should, on the ground of his being a minister, claim any right to the performance of a civil act, or the honour and emoluments of it? This, however, is the almost certain result of this licensing system—a result akin to the claim of the right in the priesthood to the anointing or crowning of princes and officiating in the probate of wills.

But there is, if I mistake not, another serious evil involved in this licensing system—an evil affecting the purity of the British Churches; on which, did time and space permit, I should much like to say a few words. Perhaps, however, I have already said sufficient for the limits of your paper, in which I ask the favour of your inserting this letter.

Yours respectfully,

G. SLATER.
61, Union-street, Stonehouse, near Plymouth,
November 6th, 1850.

THE RUMOUR of a "comprehensive" Ministerial measure of Parliamentary reform, to be introduced in 1851, is revived by the *Morning Advertiser* in a tone of confidence.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

The Educational Conference convened at Manchester on Wednesday, to take into consideration the propriety of converting what has hitherto been known as the Lancashire Public Schools Society into a National Association, appears to have been a large and influential assembly. The delegates and friends of the movement assembled in the Mechanics' Institution at eleven o'clock, and the theatre of that institution was completely filled. The leading men present were Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P. for the county (who presided); Mr. R. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. W. Hargreaves; Mr. W. E. Hickson; the Rev. R. Thorp, rector of Burton Overy, near Leicester; the Rev. W. F. Walker, Oldham; Mr. W. E. Forster, Rawdon, Leeds; the Rev. Dr. Bacon, Newhaven, United States; Mr. S. Lucas, London; Mr. J. Jenkins, M.A., Swansea; Mr. R. Heywood, Bolton; the Rev. J. A. Baynes, Nottingham; Mr. Alderman Weston, Mr. Alderman Cutler, Mr. Councillor Goodrick, Mr. C. Shaw, and others, Birmingham; Messrs. C. E. Rawlins, jun., W. Ferguson, J. Aikin, and William Rathbone, jun., Liverpool; Mr. S. Smiles, M.D., and the Rev. W. Heaton, Leeds; Mr. J. Barker, Wortley; Mr. J. Batley, and Mr. Phillips, Huddersfield; Mr. Alderman Sunderland, Mr. J. Mills, and Mr. J. Brooks, Ashton-under-Lyne; the Rev. A. McDonald, Mr. W. Fisher, jun., and Mr. R. Solly, Sheffield; Dr. Satterthwaite, Tulkethall, Preston; Mr. J. S. Smith, Halifax; the Rev. P. Brewster, Paisley; Mr. Gaskell, Warrington; Mr. H. Reid, Nottingham; the Rev. J. G. Teggin, Mansfield, Notts; the Rev. A. F. Blythe, Chesterfield; the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, Derby; Sir E. Armitage, Rev. J. R. Beard, Rev. W. McKerrow, Mr. George Wilson, and Dr. J. Watts.

The CHAIRMAN having opened the proceedings, the Rev. WILLIAM M'Kerrow read a number of letters from individuals favourable to the movement. Amongst these were, the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Mr. J. Hume, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. W. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. Pechell, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Thicknesse, M.P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.; Sir John Kay Shuttleworth; Mr. Thomas Carlyle; Mr. John Stuart Mill; Mr. Thornton Hunt, editor of the *Leader*; Mr. George Dawson; Mr. William Chambers; and Mr. Robert Chambers.

Mr. SAMUEL LUCAS, of London, then introduced the more immediate business of the meeting, by entering into a history of the origin and proceedings of the Lancashire Public School Association. He commenced by stating, that the Association took its rise from the autumn of 1847, previous to which time, and only shortly previous, the minutes of the Committee of the Council of Education had been published. The plan proposed by the Government met with very much obstruction, and several gentlemen of Manchester, feeling also that they could not conscientiously support it, and yet unwilling to oppose it without something of their own to substitute, met together in order to see how far they could agree upon any general system of education to propose to the country. First of all, they set to work upon the principles upon which they could agree. They found that the only basis on which they could all unite was, that the education must be what was called secular and unsectarian. They felt that the system must be national and open to all; that there should be no division into sects, into creeds; that every man wishing to have his child educated should have the opportunity. That the great want of education was not among the middle and upper classes, but among the poor; and that, therefore, it was necessary that their schools should be free, for the establishment of free schools in any locality had always been followed by an immense increase in the number of those receiving instruction [cheers]. And they felt it would not do to entrust the system to the care of the central government. The power of controlling the school must remain in the hands of the people. There must be popular control in every locality; and to make those schools efficient there must be some central authority; but, in order to prevent it being exercised by Government, they drew up a plan by which it should be made elective, from the different local authorities established for the control of the schools. These were the main principles of their plan, which was published in July, 1847. An association was soon after formed, and operations commenced, which had been continued with unremitting assiduity to the present time.

Mr. ABRAHAM WATKIN moved the first resolution, in a brief but able address, in which he said Mr. Lucas had been too modest in what he had said of himself, for Mr. Lucas was undoubtedly the parent of this Association. He moved that the Lancashire Public School Association be resolved into a society to be called "The National Secular School Association," for the establishment by law in England and Wales of a general system of secular instruction, to be maintained by local rates, and under the management of local authorities specially elected by the rate-payers.

Alderman WESTON, of Birmingham, in seconding the resolution, congratulated the people of Manchester on the proud position which they occupied in this movement. A greater movement had certainly not distinguished any age or country. It was they who had discovered, both as a community and a society, the great evils under which we laboured from the want of instruction for the people at large. The men of Birmingham, he had no doubt, would be cordial supporters of this scheme. The Lancashire Public School Association deserved the thanks of

the country for originating the movement; and if the resolution for extending it to a national association should be adopted, he believed the people of Birmingham would be prepared to approve their conduct.

Mr. COBDEN, M.P., who was cheered enthusiastically on rising, said he did not see why they should depart from the original name of the association, which was the "Public School Association"—why they should change "public" for "secular." He thought it was now the proper time to revert to the old name. The word secular did not mean sectarian, but a great deal more. He had sent for Johnson's Dictionary [great laughter]—and found the word thus defined in it: "Secular, not spiritual; relating to the affairs of the present world; not holy, worldly" [cheers and laughter]. Now he thought the School Association would not be unspiritual [hear, hear]—he did not even think it would deserve the name "irreligious." There was no greater foe to religion than vice; and, in fact, it was the great parent of vice, ignorance, which they sought to remove. They were, therefore, promoting religion in its widest form; and they were promoting that sort of religion which, when fully understood, must have the support of all sects. Therefore, while they proclaimed themselves unsectarian, they were not irreligious, and he should be sorry to see them adopt a title which in its dictionary translation might fasten upon them that character [cheers].

A short discussion—in which Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. J. G. Holyoake, Mr. Joseph Barker, and others, took part—ensued, regarding the proposed emendation.

The Rev. Dr. BACON (Independent), of Newhaven, Connecticut, next addressed the meeting, and said that the common school system of New England was identical with that which the present association sought to establish. A child should be taught religion in the household, not in a parish school. In Connecticut a common school fund was levied by rates upon the inhabitants generally, and there was scarcely a person to be found who was unable to read and write.

The Rev. R. THORP, Rector of Burton Overy, near Leicester, as a delegate from the town of Leicester, could promise that the people there would cordially co-operate with the Lancashire committee. He referred to the reports published by authority of the Council of Education to show the inefficiency of the existing educational system. In Leicester the number of children receiving education was only 3,700, instead of 12,000 or 15,000, as it ought to be. In Leicester, as in other manufacturing places, it was found difficult to obtain the consent of parents to the education of their children, from whose labour they were desirous of deriving profit. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, was the first person who proposed to divide religious from secular education, and the reason why that divine was not present that day probably was, because the society did not publicly, whatever its members might do privately, acknowledge the necessity of religious instruction. If the society would do that, they would conciliate the Church, in which, otherwise, they would find a very powerful enemy [applause].

Mr. COBDEN rose to address the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He said he did not intend to make a speech, but merely to touch on one or two points. It had been suggested that he should propose the question in the House of Commons; but that would be interfering with Mr. Fox, who had already taken up the subject. When that gentleman proposed his plan last year, he was listened to so patiently that he (Mr. Cobden) began to think his bill would be carried. When, however, the measure came on for the second reading, it was met with a burst of exclamations about irreligion and infidelity, which was perfectly astounding. That was frequently the way in which persons were met in the House of Commons. The only way in which the question could be raised in Parliament with any degree of success was, by taking it in hand as they now proposed:—

If you unite together in different parts of the country, forming 200 or 300 associations, in union with that in Manchester, by the time you have been a year or two at work, with this systematic organization, you will see this question treated in a very different spirit in the House of Commons. It will respond very speedily to the opinions and advice of the people out of doors; and I must say that in this question we have more advantage in arguing and agitating than in any great question with which I am acquainted; because we have nobody who stands upon the merits of the question, and says education is a bad thing. It is admitted we seek for a good thing; scarcely any one will say that we have enough education. I will never argue the question with those who do [hear, hear]. If any one brings me statistics to show me we are an educated people, I will tell him to go to the man at the plough and ask him the name of the adjoining parish, or the parish at least three beyond him. Go to the man you find labouring in your streets, and ask him to write his name; or, if he can do that mechanically, ask him to write a few dozen lines. Go and put the simplest test to the great mass of the English people, and I am sorry to say you will find them the least instructed and most ignorant of any on the face of the earth. Therefore, I will not argue with these men. But to those who say some other system shall be adopted than that you have laid down, I ask them, "What is your system?" Is it the present? Everybody is dissatisfied with it. Nobody upholds the present system. The Dissenters oppose it—the Church is in convulsions over it. We (I speak for myself, in common with other politicians in the house) support it simply because we prefer it, with all its faults, to no education at all. Therefore it is that you are entering upon the question with an advantage over almost any others who have embarked in any great agitation. The community admits the object you seek is desirable—nobody has a plan to oppose to yours upon which anybody will

unite; the system which Government is attempting to put forward, as a proof that something is doing, is such an empty failure, that all parties, sects, and religions, are ready to repudiate it; and, therefore, you occupy the only platform upon which a great union can be formed, in order to advance the education of the people [cheers]. Some allusion has been made to my position as representative of the West Riding of Yorkshire. I hope you will give me credit for sufficient sincerity to a somewhat old conviction, as to believe that I should never allow for a moment the question of my interest in that representation to weigh against a sense of duty in reference to a paramount necessity [cheers]. I do not think that I am making a political capital here by borrowing on this educational question; for I am sorry to say that, amongst those who have been my warmest friends in political questions, I have found a considerable number, and those amongst the most influential of the party to which I belong, who are opposed, and, I believe, conscientiously, to the movement in which you are embarked [cheers]. I do not disguise that the party with which Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, is connected is a very powerful one—a party acting from the highest and purest convictions, and which is thus formidable in any views which they may take up; but I must say that I think, by allowing time for full and fair discussion, and taking up this question in the candid spirit in which I am happy to see it has been dealt with to-day, I do not despair to see our friends in the West Riding—who have taken the most prominent part amongst the Dissenting body—joining with us in this measure, when they are satisfied that the voluntary principle upon which they have relied cannot be successful to carry out, to the extent that we ought to carry out, the education of the people [loud cheers].

He went on to agree that to leave education to the voluntary principle would never do. He approved of voluntarism in religion, but voluntarism in education was indefensible. He wanted to rate the property in the dark agricultural districts for the purpose of education. In by far the great majority of cases, the landed proprietors in parishes were absentees. He wanted to tax their property [applause]. These men would never educate the people voluntarily. Let them not talk of the burden of a tax for education. If we had schools in every parish we should want fewer gaols and barracks. It was disgraceful that a network of military establishments should be spread over the country, simply because we were afraid of the dense mass of ignorance prevailing on every side. He wound up by expressing his belief that the cause must succeed:—

As we have, therefore, a good cause, and one that can be logically defended on every point, for I am one who has great faith in logic, shall we not find men in this country, who will be willing to devote some of their time, from their daily avocations, to the success of this great undertaking? I feel grateful to the men of Manchester, who have gone on thus far with this question [hear, hear]. They were bold men who launched this brave vessel in the midst of the shoals, and quicksands, and cross-currents, and tempests which they knew it would encounter; and they have persevered until they have brought the stately vessel into something like smooth water, disposed of a great deal of the argument against them, and now they invite all the rest of the community to board them, and help them to pass over the distance which yet remains, until they arrive at the haven of our great success. Is there not a sufficient number of men in this country to join in this movement? It is not a party question, and never will be made so; or if it be, it will not be by the men who are now going to labour at it. It is not a question which has, at the present moment, even the *animus* of the sectarian spirit, but it stands on the basis of common sense. I say, are there not in this country men enough, on such motives and on these grounds, who will aid us to carry out this object? I look to the young men above all things to co-operate in this movement. They are the parties destined to carry into the next generation more of virtue, and intelligence, and morality than exists in the present—to maintain this vessel not only in rivalry with Europe, but with that young giant rising up in the West, and which starts in this mutual rivalry of the world with the immense advantage over us of national education. We want some men, some Horace Manns, who will devote themselves to the cause of education. We want some one, not only in Manchester, but elsewhere, to canvass for money for this agitation. There is nothing like a canvass for money to diffuse information; for depend upon it, no Englishman will part with a penny out of his own pocket until he is satisfied with good logical arguments that the cause is a good one, and when he is once convinced, then you are sure of him for the remainder of the agitation [loud cheers].

Mr. BARKER, of Leeds, gave his definition of secular education, and thought that some declaration of the opinion of the meeting on that point ought to be given.

Mr. M'Kerrow said that the system of education approved by the society included the inculcation of the great principles of morality, but they would not propose that religious teaching should be required by law.

The Rev. P. BREWSTER, of Paisley (Presbyterian), said that the society would fail if they excluded from their schools the teaching of the great elements of religion, which admitted of no sectarian disputes.

Mr. ALDERMAN thought that the meeting would come to no conclusion if this controversy were allowed to continue. He objected to the word "unsectarian" being substituted for that of "secular."

The Rev. Mr. BAYNES insisted upon the word "secular" being retained.

Dr. HODGSON reminded the meeting that Dr. Johnson defined a patriot to be a factious opponent of the great [a laugh]. Mr. Cobden would not admit that definition to be accurate [hear, and laughter]. Why, then, attach any importance to the lexicographer's definition of secular? The substitution of the word "unsectarian" would not remove the difficulty, for no man held the opinions of his own sect to be sectarian.

Dr. WATTS complained of the time that had been wasted about this question. To alter the name of

the society might offend those who had given in their adhesion to it under its original title.

After some further controversy it was proposed that the amendment should be withdrawn; but

Mr. FORSTER said, that if the word "unsectarian" should not be adopted, an opinion would go forth that the society was an irreligious one. He would withdraw his amendment.

The resolution, with Mr. Cobden's alteration of the name of the society, was then agreed to.

The following resolutions were afterwards agreed to:—

That the branches of the Lancashire Public School Association, the London Working Men's Association for National Secular Education, and the associations and committees which have been formed to promote the same object, in Birmingham, Leeds, Leicester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Coventry, and other places, be invited to resolve themselves into branches of the National Secular School Association.

That the following gentlemen, together with the executive committee of the Lancashire Public School Association, be a general committee for taking the measures rendered necessary by this change; and that the executive committee of the Lancashire Public School Association be requested to continue their functions, as the executive of the National Secular School Association, with power to add to their number. [Here followed a list of names.]

In the evening about one hundred gentlemen, including many of the principal strangers who had been present at the Conference, dined together at the Albion Hotel. Mr. George Wilson, who presided, proposed "The Health of the Founders of the Lancashire Public School Association," in a highly complimentary speech, referring especially to the efforts of Mr. Samuel Lucas, formerly of Manchester, but now of Little Tower-street, London, as the most active member of that small band of pioneers to whom the country was indebted for originating this movement. Mr. Lucas acknowledged the toast in an excellent speech, in which he expressed his regret at having had to leave Manchester, and consequently to abandon, in a great degree, his exertions in the education cause. The Chairman next proposed, "The President of the Lancashire Public Schools Association," to which Mr. Henry, M.P., responded, expressing a hope that their next meeting would be to celebrate the triumph of the cause in which they had embarked.

The new National Public School Association held its first meeting on Friday evening, as a supplement to the Conference. Held in the Corn Exchange, capable of containing two thousand persons, the meeting was densely crowded. Mr. Hickson, editor of the *Westminster Review*, presided, and announced a donation of £500 from Edward Lumbe, Esq., the munificent founder of the Norwich People's College. The Rev. J. A. Baynes, of Nottingham, Dr. Davidson, of the Lancashire Independent College, and Mr. Cobden, were among the speakers. Mr. Cobden is said to have spoken with "missionary energy." A particular feature of his speech was the correction which he made of a statement by another speaker, that by the plan of this society the Bible would be excluded from the schools—

His understanding of the plan is, that it will not compel the scholars to read the Bible when doing so would be opposed to the conscientious convictions of their parents; but where all parties are desirous of having it read—as in rural parishes, where there is not a single Dissenter—he would not be a party to excluding the Bible from the schools. This religious feature he much insisted on; he desired to identify the Association with the New England system of education, and to say, "We want this;" because, whatever test you go by, New England is *par excellence* a religious community—a more religious community than any Protestant community in Europe.

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have now completed the arrangements for carrying into effect the projected park in Battersea-fields, and have purchased, for the sum of £11,000, the celebrated shooting grounds and premises so long known as the Red House. The present occupier is to be allowed to remain in possession for fifteen months, as it is the intention of the Commissioners to commence without delay the erection of the iron suspension bridge, which is to cross the Thames immediately below the Royal Hospital on the Pimlico side.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TOWER IN HYDE-PARK.—Dr. Henrich Fick suggests that the parks be lighted with gas. He proposes the building of a tower or column (secured from lightning by conductors), from the top of which an apparatus of that beautiful invention of electric light would light up the gloom of night into a mimic day, and scare for ever from the two most beautiful unique walks any capital can boast such deeds of darkness and those annoying nuisances which cause these places, which ought to be kept pure and sacred for the relaxation and enjoyment of healthful recreation after days' fatigue and cares, to be shunned as soon as daylight sets.

RAILWAY AND OMNIBUS REVENUES.—*Herapath's Journal* says that the threepenny fares of the Baywater omnibuses produce a larger mileage revenue than the London and North-Western Railway. There are forty-one omnibuses on the Baywater-road. Their average receipt is £2 10s. each per day. As the length of the road is about seven miles, this makes a mileage receipt of about £102—a receipt which the London and North-Western Railway does not average. It should be remembered that the traffic on the road from the Baywater omnibuses is alone taken into account. If all that the other omnibuses which travel on the same road produced was considered, the receipt would of course be much higher.

He keeps the greatest table who has the most valuable company at it.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.

On Saturday morning the Bishop of London commenced his Visitation at St. Paul's Cathedral. So many events of importance have occurred during the four years which have elapsed since the delivery of the Right Rev. Prelate's last charge that great interest has been felt, for some months past, in the forthcoming Visitation. Divine service commenced at eleven o'clock; and, after the usual cathedral service, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin in the Fields. The Bishop was then conducted to the altar, from the front of which (the names of the clergy having been called) he proceeded to deliver his "charge;" which occupies eight or nine columns of the morning papers, and appeared in supplementary editions of several of the weekly journals. The charge may be described as consisting of two parts—the former occupied with the baptismal controversy, and the latter chiefly with the Romanist movements. The former is briefly characterised by the *Guardian* as "a review of the judgment in Mr. Gorham's case, involving a searching inquiry into its merits." "With respect to the judgment itself, and the question involved in it," says the same authority, "the Bishop of London, unlike the Bishop of Exeter, in his famous dissection of the question, has directed himself principally to the vindication of the Catholic truth unhappily called in question by it, and the exposure of Mr. Gorham's departure therefrom; and has only secondarily, and by way of deduction, noticed the inaccuracy and unsoundness of the document with which he has to deal. But, while so doing, his lordship, at the same time, takes care, first, accurately to pare down the judgment to its real limits, and only deals with it after showing how little it really decides." "He has clearly brought out before the world what was before well known to those who had given close attention to the subject,—that the Privy Council have passed no opinion on Mr. Gorham's tenets at all, but simply on some imaginary dogmas of their own, which they have respectfully set up and gloriously whitewashed. In a word, his lordship has pointed out clearly that what the Judicial Committee state to be Mr. Gorham's doctrines for the purpose of absolving them, are very far short of what really appears in Mr. Gorham's book. But, if this be so, the judgment does not legalize Mr. Gorham's tenets at all, but only as much of them as itself recites."

Leaving the judgment, and proceeding to Mr. Gorham, the Bishop takes occasion to enter upon an examination of the whole question of the efficacy and meaning of baptism. The outlines of his argument may be traced by the headings of several consecutive paragraphs—"worthy recipients regenerate"—"the doctrine of election consistent with regeneration"—"preventive grace"—"grace not dependent on faith of sponsors or parents." In sustaining his interpretation of the formula of the Church, the Bishop emphatically refuses to admit "that the Articles contain the whole doctrine of the Church of England." In support of this view he cites the opinions of Bishop Pearson and Dr. Waterland, and, above all, the solemn declaration of assent to the Prayer Book made at ordination, and the effect of the 67th Canon with respect to the doctrines of the sacraments contained in the Prayer Book. With respect to the argument put forward by Mr. Gorham's counsel, that the Prayer Book was "to be considered simply as a guide to devotion, and not as defining any doctrine," he thus speaks:—

It appears to me to be a perfectly inadmissible supposition, that, in a solemn act of devotion, and especially in the celebration of a sacrament, any point of doctrine should be embodied as a certain and acknowledged truth, about which the Church entertains any doubt. This would surely be nothing short of addressing the Author of Truth in the language of falsehood. On the contrary, the assumption of a doctrine, as true, in a prescribed form of prayer or thanksgiving to God, is, in fact, the most solemn and positive assertion of that doctrine which can possibly be made. Will any one maintain that if the Articles of Religion had contained no direct declaration of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, it would not have been expressly and most solemnly asserted by the Church when she directed her members to pray to the "Holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three persons and one God?" or that because the special work of the Holy Ghost in the economy of man's salvation, that of renewing him in the inner man, is not in terms asserted in the Articles, it is therefore not asserted by our Church when she instructs us to pray, that having been regenerated and made the children of God, by adoption and grace, we may be duly renewed by his Holy Spirit?

On the "consequences that may be expected to follow from the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," the Bishop remarks:—

It does not contain a distinct approval of what I consider to be the great error of Mr. Gorham's theory—the absolute severance of the inward and spiritual grace of the sacrament from the outward and visible sign. So far it leaves untouched the sacramental doctrine of the Church. But, suppose it were otherwise, suppose that the Judicial Committee had even gone the length of sanctioning so grave an error as this, would such a decision have really affected the character of our Church as a teacher of God's saving truth, and a dispenser of his sacraments? I think not. . . . But let us bear in mind that it is not, properly speaking, the Church's act; that it does not alter a single sentence or word of her creeds or formularies; that it does not exempt any one of her ministers from the necessity of subscribing to her Articles in their "plain, literal, and grammatical sense," nor give them liberty to change or omit a single word of those offices, in which her orthodox doctrines are embodied, and enumerated, and applied to practice. This is, indeed, an invaluable advantage possessed by the Church in her Book of Common Prayer; that it is a standing confutation of erroneous doctrine—a stated

proclamation of Christian truth continually resounding in the ears, and carried home to the hearts, of all her members, and made familiar even to the most unlearned. As long as we retain unaltered our Book of Common Prayer, I do not think that we have much to fear from the diversity of opinions which may from time to time arise in the Church. A clergyman may sometimes preach strange doctrines to his people, but he must also formally contradict them as often as he reads the Liturgy in his church; and the people in general are so habituated to its plain, simple, forcible enunciations of Scripture verities, in the most affecting form, that of direct addresses to the Author of all Truth, that an occasional misrepresentation of them on the part of the preacher will not often loosen the foundations of their faith, or rob them of the consolation which the Church's offices are so well calculated to impart. I am much inclined to agree with the late Mr. Alexander Knox, who, as we learn from Bishop Jebb, "considered the Liturgy a much stronger fence to the Church than subscription to the Articles. The latter was a single act, to which a man might argue down or persuade his scruples. But no Arian who had a grain of religion or honesty could persist, week after week, in reading the Creeds." . . . The highest judicial tribunal has no authority to alter one word of her formularies in which the Church has deliberately enshrined her belief, for that can only be done by the Church herself, duly represented in Convocation.

He immediately adds on this mention of Convocation:—

I do not consider that we stand in need of any fresh synodical declaration on the subject of baptism. The Church's language is sufficiently plain in her Articles, Catechism, and offices, and to attempt a more precise and stringent definition, at this time of day, would be equivalent to an admission that she had hitherto left a most important point of Christian doctrine undetermined and uncertain. Besides, I should fear that if any attempt were made to obtain such a definition, it would open the door for an endeavour to tamper with the Book of Common Prayer, especially with the offices for baptism and the holy communion. . . . It is easy to imagine what disputes and confusion might arise, if the expediency of rendering the Articles more, or the Liturgy less dogmatical, were to be made a subject of synodical debate. . . . Should the time ever unhappily come when such concessions shall be made, it will not be long before our venerable and scriptural Liturgy is replaced for the second time by a Directory for the public worship of God.

Another qualification instantly follows:—"I would not be understood to express an opinion unfavourable to the removal of those restrictions which hinder the Church from deliberating in her collective capacity upon questions of doctrine or discipline. In theory, and by her legal constitution, she possesses that right, but she is restrained from exercising it. That restraint is no sufficient ground for renouncing her communion, but it may well be thought a fit subject of complaint; and its removal may be sought by all legitimate methods."

Recent seceders, it is presently intimated, have found in the decision of "a court of law" a pretext rather than a reason for their renunciation of the Church of England; and a sharp retort is made upon the Church of Rome:—"It is not easy to say what the members of that Church are required to believe now—it is impossible for men to foresee what they may be called upon to admit as an article of faith next year or any future year; for instance, till of late it was open to a Roman Catholic to believe or not, as he might see reason, the fanciful notion of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin; but the present Bishop of Rome has seen fit to make it an article of their faith, and no member of his Church can henceforth question it without denying the infallibility of his spiritual sovereign, and so hazarding, as it is asserted, his own salvation."

On the "Romish aggression," the Bishop only reiterates the opinion and advice he has given on the addresses presented to him. As to "innovations in the service of the Church," he repeats the language he held eight years ago, and regrets it was not more effectual in checking them among his clergy. He warns them, also, against tendencies in an opposite direction—that of latitudinarianism, or German heresy; "a sea without a shore, and with no polestar to guide those who embark on it but the uncertain light of human reason." From this more danger is apprehended than from Rome.

Now, I fear that there are many persons who think that they may safely go to a certain length with these bold adventurers in theology, without following them into all their extravagant speculations. For instance, that they may deny the inspiration of Holy Scripture, as the Church understands it, without calling in question the evidences—that is, the historical evidences of Christianity; that they may believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and yet cast off what they term a superstitious reverence for the text of the Bible. But I do not believe it to be possible for any one thus to undermine and weaken the authority of the Apostles and Prophets, and so to undermine the foundations of his belief, without impairing the soundness of the superstructure, and diluting his faith in Jesus Christ as his chief corner-stone. To deny the inspiration of Scripture is one step towards the rejection of the Gospel as a revelation from God.

The concluding topics of the charge are—the increase of exertions, one of the best notes of a true Church—the question of Protestant sisterhoods—national education—and the opportunity offered by the expected congress of all nations for 1851, for the circulation of the Scriptures among the strangers in their own tongue, and for the due provision of the means of worship for the motley throng. We must, however, find room for a passage from the peroration:—

The most likely method of healing the wounds inflicted upon the Church by our intestine divisions—of softening that asperity of feeling which religious controversy is so apt to engender—and of bringing us by degrees to a common understanding upon questions of vital importance—is for every one of us, in his proper

sphere of action, honestly to fulfil the duty laid by the Church upon all her ministers. I cannot but think, that if every clergyman were to direct all his energies and endeavours to the task of feeding the Lord's family with the wholesome food provided for them in the Bible and the Church, to the instruction of the ignorant and the conversion of the sinful with earnest prayer—the study of God's word, and a devout and punctual observance of the Church's rule, confining his efforts, except in special cases, to the field of labour which has been assigned to him, he would do more to tranquillize and strengthen the Church than he could effect by stepping out of his allotted station to enlist himself in the ranks of angry polemics, under other banners than those of the Church herself, unfolded by the authorized standard-bearers.

IRELAND.

The revision of the list of the municipal voters in the city of Dublin under the new Corporation Act has been completed. The number of qualified voters is now about double the number of the old constituency. "It appears to be the general impression," says a local writer, "that the new Town Council will be very differently constituted from that now in existence. Several of the merchants and other leading citizens are candidates. The elections are to take place on the 25th of November next; and the new corporation will commence its functions on New-Year's Day."

The Parliamentary representation of the borough of Limerick has become vacant, by the death of Mr. Samuel Dickson. The candidates are already numerous.—Captain C. D. C. Dickson, of Croom Castle; Mr. Samuel Auchmuty Dickson, nephew of the deceased member; Mr. Wyndham Gould, and Mr. Fitzgibbon. The first is said to have come forward on "very" Liberal principles; the principles of the others do not appear, from the local accounts.

The speech from Sir Robert Kane, the President of Queen's College, in Cork, at the opening of the second session of studies in that institution, is the only topic of discussion. Sir Robert commenced by stating to the many parents and guardians present, that the pupils had passed through the first session without one single case of punishment; and had received the full testimonies of the Deans of Residence, that in regard to their morality and religious conduct they had given the fullest satisfaction. Then, with the pointed manner of a personal appeal to each parent, he demanded to know whether one of them had found his son to be injured in morality or religion by having studied in that College?—"Was it the influence of infidel institutions which had induced the Roman Catholic students of that College to fulfil the strictest religious duties in a proportion such as had been almost unknown in young men of similar ages? Were those the results of 'Godless Colleges?' No; and by their fruits had they become known. He should mention but one result of it, but that should be, indeed, a striking and irrefragable proof. He held in his hand two documents; one dated in January last, signed by the Roman Catholic Bishops, who then believed that these Colleges deserved a trial, and to which were attached eight names; the other document was a paper signed by the venerated Archbishop Murray, stating that thirteen Roman Catholic Prelates had asked that the resistance to educational reform should not be sanctioned, and declared their wishes that the beneficial efforts of her Majesty for the education and improvement of the country should not be judged without a trial. On what other question had so much progress in public opinion been made within the space of nine months? In January, a favourable opinion was cautiously expressed by eight Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church; and in September, after a solemn council and serious examination, thirteen Roman Catholic Prelates registered their earnest petition that the tenets of those who condemned the Colleges should not be sanctioned. It would also be found that the Prelates of great cities, and of the most active and energetic population, were all, without one exception, disposed to allow a fair and impartial trial to the new system. The practical knowledge of the manner in which the different departments of the College had been worked during the session which had then concluded had achieved that triumph." From these introductory facts and inferences, he passed to personal statements, involving a tribute to the patriotism of those who established the Colleges, an eloquent profession of faith upon the general question of education, and a practical and earnest declaration of his plans and hopes for the future.

Mr. Justice Crampton, in addressing the city of Dublin grand jury on Saturday, on the occasion of their being sworn in on the first day of term, seized the opportunity to make a semi-political speech, which has attracted no little attention. His object ostensibly was to inform them that their functions with respect to the fiscal affairs of the city would cease to exist with them, and should be transferred by them to the new corporation under a recent act, which was entitled an Act for the Improvement of the City of Dublin, although, as he observed, it remained to be seen whether it really would deserve that name, a thing which he appeared very much to doubt. His doubt, however, seemed to be founded on the circumstance that powers were to be transferred from a body chosen in the good old aristocratic manner of the grand jury to one which was established on the principle of popular representation. He admitted that this latter body would have the advantage of popularity, and also that of simplicity.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION

The ninth of a series of meetings in connexion with this society was held on Thursday evening last, at the White Hart Hotel, Bishopsgate-street. The large room was well filled by the leading employers, and the assistants of the district. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hopkins, draper, of Shoreditch.

Mr. HOPKINS, in explaining the objects aimed at by the Association, observed that he had been an advocate of the movement from its commencement. He considered it of vital importance to the welfare of the country, that its young men should cultivate their intellectual powers so as properly to fill their posts as citizens; and how could they do this, he asked, unless they possessed leisure and opportunity? He was quite aware that several young men would abuse that leisure, but the correction of this evil was greatly in the hands of employers—after using every means to reform the bad disposed portion of their assistants, if that failed the better course to pursue was to send them about their business, and not to deprive a whole body of men of their rights, because some few would abuse those rights [hear, hear].

Mr. LILWALL, the Secretary, then gave a statement of the position of the society. He observed that a very greatly improved feeling upon the subject of the movement had taken place since last year. Many employers who then were opposed to early closing, were now amongst its warmest advocates. The society was very desirous to bring its machinery to bear on the chemists and grocers, who, it was well known, were at present keeping open their shops injuriously, unnecessarily, and even absurdly late. That day he had had a long conversation with an influential chemist upon the subject, and he was happy to believe that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the principles of early closing to every branch of trade, providing the society at the head of the movement were properly supported by the assistants, who, as a body, had hitherto been disgracefully apathetic.

Mr. KERRY, draper, of Bishopsgate-street, proposed the first resolution, which congratulated the meeting on the marked improvement with regard to closing which had attended the labours of the association in that district, especially during the last twelve months. Mr. Kerry observed that he was at first an opposer of the society, but happening to attend one of its meetings, and being, he supposed, made of less obstinate material than some of his fellow-employers, his opposition yielded to the arguments that were used, and he then joined the ranks of the early closers. It was his deliberate conviction that he had never lost so much as a single shilling by so doing. The excuse some persons made for not closing early was, that their returns were too small to admit of their doing so. Did not these persons know that philanthropy was abroad—that there was a growing determination on the part of those who sympathized with the movement to patronize those tradesmen only who manifested a desire to promote the welfare of those in their employ by adopting the principles of that movement [loud cheers]. He was daily becoming more deeply convinced that the advocates of the old system were acting in direct opposition to their own interests. Many of them complained of the conduct of their assistants. This was easily explained. Of course, young men of character and intelligence would never take situations in late houses when they could avoid it, and thus the proprietors of those houses were obliged to take assistants of a worthless and dissipated description [hear, hear]. This was a matter of immense importance to employers, which every person must see if they only reflected for a moment upon the circumstance that a very large portion of every shopkeeper's business was transacted by those very young men.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. HALL, jun., of Bishopsgate-street, and was unanimously carried.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. LLOYD, of Shoreditch, who bore his testimony to the great improvement which had been achieved by means of the Early Closing Association. He and all his neighbours of the same trade were now closing at eight o'clock, whereas ten o'clock was formerly the hour at which he closed. In those days there was of course no opportunity for young men to improve their minds. Apart from their prostration, all places of proper resort were closed at the hour when young men were released, and, as a natural result, the moment the shop was closed, they all used to rush to the nearest tavern, where they remained till the arrival of the hour for their return home. He was happy to say that matters were now altogether altered. Partially relieved from the thralldom of over toil, his young men seemed to commence each day's business with renewed vigour, and he believed every one in his establishment studied how they could most promote his welfare [hear, hear]. Mr. Lloyd read a passage from a recent number of *Chambers's Journal*, on shops, &c., showing that employers in engaging young men sought talent and shrewdness as the chief considerations, to the almost utter disregard of character. This he thought was a most lamentable state of things. He believed, however, that all evils of this kind would, in course of time, be destroyed by means of the Early Closing Association. He was of opinion that eight o'clock was too late an hour for closing; he thought seven o'clock the proper hour, and believed it to be a perfectly practicable one [hear, hear].

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Arphorpe, Heath, and Mills. A committee was then elected, and after thanking the Chairman, the audience separated.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CAPTAIN WARNER.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, Captain Samuel Alfred Warner, the projector of the "invisible shell" and the "long-range," was brought up by the Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, for the hearing of his claim to be released. Some creditors opposed his release, unless he would give security that he will not leave the country. The amount of his debts, which have almost wholly arisen out of his inventive proceedings, is £7,000. The reporter of the court gives this narrative from the papers filed in the case. Captain Warner was employed for several years previously to the close of the war in commanding a vessel which bore despatches to and from the French coast. In this perilous duty 3800 [?] seamen were killed, and Capt. Warner himself was wounded six times. At the termination of hostilities, the Captain received from the Government for his services £50,000. The whole of this sum and much more has been spent in the invention of those projectiles which have at least given notoriety to his name. In the year 1836 he was about leaving England for Egypt, for the purpose of taking command of one of Mehemet Ali's vessels; Mr. Lukin, of the War Office, solicited of securing the benefit of his inventions and services to England, mentioned the subject to Sir Herbert Taylor; and the result was an interview with King William, and the abandonment of the Egyptian adventure. A correspondence took place between him and Sir Richard Keates and Sir Thomas Hardy; and then followed the report of his Majesty's Commissioners appointed to investigate and examine the inventions and discoveries of Captain Warner. He joined the expedition for Oporto; but his assistance was not required, for Don Miguel's fleet had retired into the Tagus. He, however, returned to this country with an unlimited contract from Don Pedro to fit up a steam-vessel; which he would have done, but that he had received a positive command from the King not to go out again, but to destroy any weapons he had prepared. In the Portuguese expedition, he alleges he spent £13,000, not a penny of which he ever recovered. He claimed from the British Government for the invention of the invisible shell £200,000; for the long range £200,000. Commissioner Evans adjourned the case.

DOG STEALING.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Howard, a dealer in dogs and pigeons, was tried for having unlawfully taken a reward for the restoration of a stolen dog. Mr. Mainwaring lost a dog; on a former occasion Howard had recovered it for him for £2; Mr. Mainwaring applied to him again, and the dog-fancier asked for £3, and that "no fuss should be made about it." The owner of the dog spoke to the police, and paid Howard three marked sovereigns; soon after the prisoner was arrested as he was leading the dog through the street. He was found guilty, fined £20, and is to be imprisoned till the money is paid.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The jury that sat on the body of Mrs. Ann Jones, who died at a place near Aberystwith, returned this verdict—"That the deceased died from inflammation of the bowels caused by arsenic or poison; but how it was administered, and by whom, we have no evidence to prove." The magistrates were dissatisfied with this conclusion of the matter, and took it up as against Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, the daughter-in-law of the deceased, who was in custody on suspicion. The affair is very mysterious. John Jones has made a statement of buying arsenic for Elizabeth; and has detailed admissions and remarks made by her to him, that, if he can be believed, clearly prove the woman's guilt. But John Jones has given several other narratives, some of them so contradictory to this as to make his testimony almost worthless.—A Coroner's inquest has been held at Southampton on the body of Dorgayah, a Lascar, who was found dead on board the ship "New Liverpool," when the vessel arrived in that port. It appeared from the evidence that the man died of sea scurvy. The food provided for a number of Lascars was of very bad quality, and divers articles which should have been supplied to them, including the indispensable one of lime-juice, they never received. The jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Rowles, the master of the ship.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—Mr. Samuel Marder, haberdasher, of Harmer-street, Gravesend, was examined by the Gravesend magistrates three times last week on a charge of arson. On Sunday week after he had quitted his house, a policeman saw a glare through the cellar-window; and on entering the house, found that a box was on fire with a candlestick fixed at the bottom. He extinguished the fire with several buckets of water. It is found that Mr. Marder had a few days before insured his furniture and stock for £600, a sum far beyond the value of what was in the house on Sunday. He was committed to Maidstone gaol to take his trial.

THE STRAND ROBBERY.—All the persons in custody were re-examined on Wednesday. Mr. Clapham, one of the partners in the business, gave evidence. The boy Clinton had been recently discharged, as he had formed bad acquaintances; but he was taken back on the intercession of his father and of Kelly the porter. Kelly should have seen that all things were secure at night; he should have examined the place to see that no one was concealed. If he had neglected this, a man might have been hidden behind a door, on which coats were hung, without Kelly seeing him. The prisoner Kelly here said he had examined the shop that night. Mr. Clapham said the porter had been in his service since 1844; he always considered him a very steady man.

Mrs. Lloyd, Kelly's mother-in-law, spoke of conversations in the kitchen in the Strand after the robbery: the boy Clinton, when she alluded to the robbery, exclaimed, "Oh, don't speak so! you make me ill." Clinton had once kept back 2s. belonging to his employers. Kelly expressed a fear that the boy had something to do with the burglary, as he had got into bad company. Kelly had also said something about a parcel and a ring taken by Clinton. Little, a brass-finisher, who worked with Shaw, deposed that he heard Badcock tell Mrs. Shaw that "the robbery would come off on Saturday evening," and that "Charley had taken impressions of the keys." Little said, as he did not know what robbery or "Charley" this referred to, he did not give information to the police. Mr. Gilham appeared for Kelly, and asked that he should be admitted to bail; urging that the evidence against him was very weak, and such as might be consistent with his perfect innocence. After some discussion, Mr. Henry said the case against Kelly had certainly greatly altered its complexion; and he allowed bail. Sureties were immediately produced, and he was liberated. All the other prisoners were remanded for a week. It would seem that none of the property stolen has been traced.

THE SUSPECTED SILVERSMITH.—Mr. Sirrell voluntarily appeared at the Mansion-house on Thursday, to answer charges of having received stolen plate. The investigation was merely preliminary, to warrant a remand. A silver table-spoon, alleged to have been stolen from the Rainbow Tavern in Fleet-street, and three silver pepper-casters, stolen from Mr. Henry Godden, of Somersfield, near Maidstone, were found in Mr. Sirrell's stock. Engraved letters had been filed from the spoon; but with a magnifying-glass Inspector Lund read the faint marks of "Rainbow, Fleet-street," upon the handle. Mr. Sirrell was held to bail to appear again.

At Guildhall Police-office, yesterday week, there was not a single charge of disorderly conduct, misdemeanor, or felony, brought before the Alderman. Alderman Sidney remarked upon this unusual fact, and directed that white gloves should be purchased for himself and the Chief Clerk to commemorate the maiden sitting.

REGENT'S PARK BURGLARY.—The three prisoners were again brought up on Monday. For Robinson his attorney (Mr. Wontner), attempted to establish an alibi, and while all three were remanded, he was offered liberation on bail, which Mr. Wontner said he should be able to procure.

THE LOWESTOFT BOATMEN.—On the morning of the 10th of October, the "Lunar" struck on the Newcombe sands, and three men came off from the beach, and tendered their services in getting the vessel off. The "Lowestoft" steam-tug then came off, and eventually she was engaged by the master, Mr. Petty, to assist in getting the brig off for £60. By this period other boats had come off, and their services being positively refused they became indignant at the course pursued by the harbour authorities in sending out the tug. Their demands being refused, murderous threats were held out to the captain. They said that they (the tug) were taking the bread out of their mouths, that somebody had better be sent out to read the riot act, for that they, the boatmen, intended to muster. Other boats, in all six, were near the brig, and on the tug endeavouring to tow the brig off they unhooked the towing hawsers by their boat-hooks, and after resorting to every stratagem they commenced pelting the captain, Mr. Cooper, and others of the crew of the tug with stones. They succeeded in thwarting the exertions of those in the tug, and the master was hit in the side with a stone, which rendered him insensible. He was taken to shore apparently for dead, and now continues ill. The deck of the steamer was strewn with stones, which the men had brought off purposely for the attack, and it being seen that they were determined, if possible, to keep her away, they returned to the harbour, leaving the brig on the sands. The fellows again pressed their services, but were as positively declined, when the coast-guard officers arrived, and order being somewhat restored, another tug, the "Pursuit," came off, and got the vessel off into the roadstead. For this eighteen boatmen were charged before the local magistrates, on Monday. The case of two of them, by selection, was gone into. The illegality of their practice was decided, and the authorities were content with their recognizances. Captain Stewart observed that while he lamented the necessity of the present proceedings, he could not but bear witness to the courageous and daring conduct of the Lowestoft boatmen. In saying so, he regretted what had appeared in print about their being wreckers. They had evidently acted under an erroneous impression, but now they had found out their mistake he hoped they would exhibit a generous rivalry in saving life and property. The circumstance of their saving 200 fellows on one occasion would ever remain sacred in his memory as an instance of their noble and daring character.

ROBBERY AT THE WEST SURREY BANK.—A burglary, attended with circumstances of great daring, was perpetrated on Thursday night, on the premises of the West Surrey Bank, nearly opposite the clock-house, and in the centre of the High-street of Epsom. The apartments occupied as the bank are a front office and one small room behind, which latter is lighted by a window looking into the yard. This window was fixed upon by the burglars as their point of entrance, in effecting which they adopted very similar means to the Frimley robbery. The window alluded to was an ordinary sash, strengthened inside by three iron bars. The burglars first cut away and removed the sash, which they

deposited very carefully in an outhouse in the yard, and then loosening the fastenings of one of the bars, they forced it inwards, and bending it up, obtained sufficient room to admit a man's body. Having thus secured an entrance, they struck a light, and commenced ransacking the place. Whilst the thieves were thus engaged, Mr. Holland, a neighbour, who sleeps in a room overlooking the yard, observed a light in the little back office belonging to the bank, and he felt satisfied that all was not right. He threw up the sash, and called out as loud as he could, "Is that you, Mr. Moore?" The burglars heard him call, and immediately decamped, having first put out their light. Mr. Holland hastened to put on his clothes, and in a very few minutes was on his way to the police station. He had scarcely arrived at the station, when the two prisoners were brought in by the officers of the local police, charged on suspicion of having stolen property in their possession. Mr. Holland having communicated to Sergeant Kennedy what he had seen, that officer ordered the prisoners to be put back while he himself proceeded to ascertain the state of affairs at the bank. On arriving here he found the house had been entered as above described, and on making an examination it was discovered that the thieves, after ransacking all the cupboards and drawers in the bank, had entered Mr. Moore's private apartments, and regaling themselves on bread and beef and wine, had subsequently stolen several articles therefrom. The plunder obtained was altogether very small. The iron safe in the back office of the bank resisted all the efforts of the burglars to break it open, although considerably injured by the rough usage it had received from the point of a "jemmy," used in attempting to force it. One of the prisoners gave his name as George Roberts, and described himself as a gunsmith. The other man called himself Charles Dowe. Both state that they were last from Guildford.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.—The four prisoners—Levi Harwood, James Jones, Samuel Harwood, and Hiram Smith—charged with being concerned in the murder of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, were brought up for re-examination, on Friday morning, before the bench of magistrates at the House of Correction, Guildford. Jones was identified by a shopman as having bought some gunpowder. Harwood was again remanded, but the other three were committed to Horsefonger-lane Gaol.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 6, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Matters have been again accommodated for the moment. That Louis Napoleon burned with desire to sign the decree ordering the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier is certain. His Ministers remained in council deep into the night, deliberating on what should be done. At last they told the President that such a decree could not possibly, in the present state of things, be executed in the teeth of the resistance it would meet from the parliament, from the army, and from public opinion; and that it was far better not to advance at all than to advance and then be obliged to retreat. They positively declined themselves to undertake the responsibility of such a measure, and advised for the present measures of conciliation. Their arguments were backed by the counsels of some influential chiefs of the majority, apparently M. M. Molé and Thiers, who represented the ruinous consequences of divisions in face of the hostile attitude of the Socialists, evinced by their abstinence from the municipal elections. The President allowed himself to be overruled by these representations, and the parliamentary chiefs retired. Presently they returned, bringing General Changarnier to the Elysée, and a formal reconciliation took place, the President shaking hands with him.—The Bonapartist journals affirm that General Changarnier had voluntarily pledged his active support for the prolongation of the President's powers, which, to say the least, seems highly improbable. On the other hand, the acceptance of General Changarnier's order of the day, is regarded as an avowal of defeat and impotence on the part of the Elysée, and has completely reassured the Commission of Permanence, which has adjourned its next sitting to Thursday, the ordinary day. All the precautions with which such perilous crises as that of the 3rd are usually attended—such as doubling the military posts, &c., have been relaxed, and things have returned to their usual course. During the critical juncture the society of the Dix-December appointed a committee of permanence on its side. This convocation was met in close deliberation on the 3rd, waiting to hear the decision of the Elysée with respect to General Changarnier's order of the day, when a member entered and announcing that its order of the day was accepted, added that there was no longer any need to sit in permanence, thanked the society for the zeal and ardour which it had exhibited, and begged it to reserve these for a happier occasion. The battle is deferred till the convocation of the Assembly. It is impossible that the President can sit down quietly under this blow. Such a passive attitude would be equivalent to abdication. He will cast about for other Ministers, try to conciliate the Socialists, and return to the charge with strengthened hands.

HESS CAMEL.—The Prussians entered Cassel on the morning of the 2nd. The intelligence of the Bavarian invasion, on the side of Haynau, arrived at Cassel in the afternoon by telegraph, and immediately upon its receipt M. Delbruck, the Prussian councillor there, sent off an express to Warburg, and the Prussians immediately set out thence, and

marched all night. The Prussians only appointed sentinels for their own purposes of security, and the city service was left to the local authorities. The chief mayor called upon the Bürgerguard to perform this duty, which, before the entrance of the Prussians, had kept several posts. The reception of the Prussian troops on the part of the inhabitants was quiet and friendly. All eyes were looking for a proclamation on the part of the Prussian commander. General Von Tietzen addressed several citizens at one of the city gates, assuring them that the Prussians came as friends, and hoping that they would be received as such. M. Lucken answered that every true friend might be certain of a friendly and hearty reception, upon which the general reached out his hand. This reply exactly expresses the general sentiment. The men were all quartered upon the citizens as a temporary measure, although the city is legally free from this burden. A Frankfort correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on the 2nd:—"Early this morning a proclamation was read at Hanau, after roll of drum, requiring all persons to bring in their arms within twelve hours. This evening, it appearing that the first order had not been generally obeyed, the term was extended to to-morrow morning, and defaulters were threatened with punishment by martial law. A Bavarian officer is commander of the city. It is stated that the town council is dissolved, but the statement needs confirmation." There are eighteen millions of dollars in hard cash in the Elector's treasury at Cassel; and no doubt one great aim of the Elector's advance was to secure them. For this purpose he sent an aide-de-camp with orders; but it seems that the aide-de-camp returned without having performed what he was sent for. The dollars remain at Cassel, both they and the standing committee being under Prussian guard.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Last night, the Rev. John Burnet delivered an able and impressive lecture at Baker's Rooms, Islington, to a large and respectable audience, on the subject, "The Union of Church and State injurious to religion." The Rev. G. B. Thomas presided, and in closing the meeting, declared himself as not only heartily with the principle, but also with the movement of the Anti-state-church Association. It was announced that John Carvell Williams, Esq., would deliver the second lecture on the 19th inst.—subject, "The Union injurious to the Church itself."

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The appointed service was performed yesterday at the metropolitan churches, and, in many instances, "appropriate sermons preached." From an early hour the bye-streets of the metropolis and its suburbs were rife with the effigies of "Guido Fawkes," and, as the day advanced, "Guys of larger growth," presented themselves in the more frequented thoroughfares, attended by numberless idlers. In some cases an attendant carried a bowl of whitewash and a brush, with which, ever and anon, he inscribed on the walls and pavement in rude characters, anti-Romanist expressions. An impression having obtained that some demonstration on a large scale would be made in the vicinity of the Catholic Cathedral in St. George's Fields, a great many persons assembled in that neighbourhood about mid-day. Beyond the occasional appearance of an itinerant "Guy," however, these persons found nothing to gratify their curiosity. Two or three householders, probably apprehensive, from the proximity of their residences to the Romish church, that they might be considered "followers of that faith," and thus meet with rough treatment, exhibited placards bearing loyal and anti-Romanist inscriptions. About half an hour after noon there issued from the purlieus of Farringdon-market into Fleet-street a "group of Guys," which, as well from their colossal size as by the amusement they occasioned in their progress through the streets, must be fairly pronounced the pageant of the day. This group had been evidently "got up" by some zealous anti-Romanists regardless of cost. It consisted of about 14 figures—animate and inanimate—presided over by a colossal Guy about 16 feet in height, who, elevated in his chariot (a van drawn by two horses), was compelled to bow down considerably before he could be made to pass beneath Temple-bar. This pageant included an animate effigy of the new Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, attired in the gaudy canonical robes of the Romish church, and wearing the red and broad-brimmed hat appertaining to his office. The Cardinal was supported on the right by a waggish fellow, habited in the robes of a nun, and upon the left by a jolly fat monk, who leered impudently under his mask at the passers-by. There was, also, a second figure of a monk, looking very lugubriously, and labelled, "St. Guy, the martyr!" An animate figure held a brush and a pail of whitewash, inscribed, "Holy water for the penitent!" A man in barrister's robes and three or four masks completed the group. The van bore two large inscriptions; the one,—"Cardinal St. Impudence going to take possession of his diocese in Westminster," and the other,—"Guy Fawkes going to be canonized in St. George's Fields," and several smaller ones, such as "No Popery!" &c. The next most imposing Guy perambulating the streets was an equestrian effigy, also of colossal size, which confined its wanderings to the eastern districts of the metropolis, and, like its western prototype, was accompanied by a very great crowd of spectators. Other "smaller fry" thronged the streets until a late hour. The police regulations for the prevention of fireworks had the effect of confining the pyrotechnic displays to the suburban districts of the metropolis, in some of which very extensive bonfires and other demonstrations took place.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

There is nothing new to say about the Corn trade. Holders are firm, expecting a better demand, as the season advances, and supplies from most parts of the continent are likely to decrease. Whether America, France, Odessa, &c., will send enough to counterbalance this effect, time must show. From the first-named country, large arrivals have again taken place into Liverpool, say, from the 27th ult. to the 4th inst. (both inclusive), about 24,000 barrels of Flour (75,000 from the United States, and 15,000 from Canada), and 5,000 quarters of Wheat; besides 11,000 qrs. Wheat, 6,000 qrs. Beans, and 2,000 sacks of Flour, from Europe.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters on the subject of the Papal rescript have been received. For obvious reasons none of them have been printed.

Our Newcastle correspondent must before this have received our letter.

"Constant Reader." We are not sure that we understand him. We know of no work on the lower branch of the subject—the higher is best discussed in "Whately's Rhetoric"—about 6s.

"All Right" is not so right as he fancies.

"L. S." Unsuitable for our columns.

We have published as much on Water Gas as our readers will care to look at.

The pressure on our space of matters of present interest, induces the omission of the "History of the Half-Century" for this week.

Impressed with the vast importance of diffusing as widely as possible sound views of the nature of the present ecclesiastical crisis, and of the duties it imposes on the friends of Anti-state-church principles, the Publishers beg to announce that they will reprint the article headed "The Pope and the Prelates," which may be had of them to-morrow for distribution, at 2s. 6d. per hundred, or 20s. per thousand.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE past week appears to have uttered but one reiterated cry—"No Popery!" Everybody is alarmed. The strangest rumours are afloat. It has been solemnly whispered about among the ignorant that we are to have a repetition of the Gunpowder Plot, and that some emissary of Pio Nono is to blow Parliament and Queen to atoms. We are not surprised at the effect produced by these insinuations, broached, we have no doubt, by men who calculate upon the result—we are not surprised to learn, that information has been received at Scotland-yard of intentions, on the part of the Protestant mob, to set fire to the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the other side the river, and that a strong corps of police has been ordered to protect the building, supported, if necessary, by a reserve of military. It is thus that State-churchism has been always accustomed to act when honours or pelf have been threatened. It never argues—it never seeks to produce conviction—it propagates calumnies, and stirs up evil passions.

Wonderful seems to us the fear of the people, as if, because the Pope has made bishops of his own, all faith were about to depart forthwith! We are not, indeed, surprised at the wrath of the English hierarchy and clergy, because the Papal rescript touches them to the quick—superseding the first as pretenders, and denying, in regard to the last, the validity of their orders. It is natural enough that they should fume, call meetings, memorialize the Queen, and represent Christianity as threatened with extinction. But, really, we cannot divine why gentlemen on the Stock Exchange should be in a panic on the subject of religion, or what aid they hope to render it by subscribing so freely for fireworks and bonfires. Very many of them, perhaps, suppose that if Roman Catholicism were once more in the ascendant, they, as believing what the State believes, would suddenly and mysteriously lose their Protestant convictions, and acknowledge the Pope in spite of themselves. Really, these clever men of the world are, after all, poor simpletons, when they meddle with other subjects than those which are appropriated to the Money Market. And we are still more surprised, as well as grieved, that Dissenters, Dissenting ministers, and Dissenting newspapers, should deem it becoming to swell the note of alarm, and call upon Government to interpose. Why, as we have elsewhere stated, the Pope has only just now done in England what, years ago, he did in the United States of America, without even exciting notice—and we defy any one to show a reason, consistent with the principles of religious freedom, why he should be prevented from so doing.

It is even suggested, that the occasion is an appropriate one for the Dissenting ministers of London to wait upon the Queen, and present her an address. We are rather curious to know what they would say when they got there. If the Pope has assailed her Majesty at all, it is only in her capacity as Head of the Church. Would they acknowledge her as such? Would they tell her that she only has a right to make bishops in this kingdom? Or would they say ditto to the arrogant stuff uttered by Charles James of London? We believe they will reject the foolish advice tendered to them by their favourite organ—and if they could inspire it with a little more faith in truth, and the Guardian of Truth, they would do a very great service both to it and its readers.

We write this Summary on the evening of the 5th of November. It has been a proud day, this year, for Protestantism! Little dirty urchins, in numerous companies, have carried about their grotesque representations of Guy Fawkes, with a marvellous increase of patronage and pence, and have made every street resound with the chanting of their doggerel. And grown-up men, dressed up as priests, and surrounding a companion in a Cardinal's hat, ticketed as St. Impudentia, and meant for Dr. Wiseman, have been drawn in an enormous vehicle from street to street, by way of proving the national attachment to the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience. The buffoonery could not be exceeded in Rome itself, the great city of ecclesiastical masquerades. As to pyrotechnics, we understand that the display is to be most impressive—the Protestant inhabitants of some places—Richmond, for instance—having been invited to subscribe for fireworks, in order "to testify their abhorrence of Popery by a public demonstration." Now, all this we take to be most humiliating. That, as a people, we have not got beyond this species of savagism, and can deem it befitting to associate great religious truths with street mummery, and a waste of gunpowder, speaks but little for the boasted enlightenment of the age.

The Bishop of London's Visitation Charge, delivered at St. Paul's cathedral on Saturday last, was looked for with unusual interest, and has undergone a more than ordinary amount and variety of comment. By some it is rapturously applauded—by others it is assailed as utterly unfitting the present ecclesiastical crisis. More than half of it is occupied by a retrospect of the Gorham controversy, a personal defence of himself for dissenting from the judgment of the Judicial Committee, and an explanation of the Church's dogma of baptismal regeneration, which only mystifies a very mystical subject more than ever. Some Puseyite practices are rebuked, and the Papal bull is, of course, denounced as "schismatical." But there is one feature of the Charge which seems to have escaped notice. Its whole tone is that of a man who, within his diocese, exercises, without any conscious assumption of powers which do not and cannot belong to him, government in ecclesiastical affairs—and the spirit running through his long harangue is that of dispensing salvation by means of priestly offices. Now, this is essentially Popery. The bull is not more presuming than the charge—the Pope no more an usurper than the prelate. Only, we have come to view usurpation in the last case as a thing to be expected and quietly put up with. As, however, we have written largely on this subject elsewhere, we will not further dilate on it in this place. We look upon the Bishop's Charge as evincing, almost throughout, a desperate blindness to the genius of Christianity.

The time seems to us to be specially ripe for increased activity in the diffusion of information on the subject of Church and State alliance. The present crisis ought to be resolutely turned to account—and might, we think, be made productive of important results. In order to this, however, there must be the conscientious and cheerful co-operation of all who sincerely desire to see a separation peacefully brought about. We hope to see the future still more distinguished than the past by liberal contributions and spirited effort. To-morrow evening a new campaign will be formally opened at the London Tavern—a large attendance, a high tone of resolution, and a cheerful readiness to bear some adequate share in the self-sacrifice which the magnitude of the work demands, will, we hope, present an example for imitation in the provinces, and kindle a spirit courageous enough to meet and master the difficulties to be encountered.

The Lancashire Public School Association has had its Conference at Manchester. It was fairly attended, and, on the whole, ably conducted. Mr. Cobden was the man of mark there—but we cannot think that on this and cognate subjects he greatly excels. He is far clearer as to the management of the material, than of the mental and moral, interests of the people. The local society was expanded into a national one—and a staff of officers chosen to give effect to its objects. It is well observed by the *Patriot*, which we quote approvingly with the more pleasure, because on another subject we

utterly dissent from it, and have thought fit to say so—in reference to the school-system established in New England by the Pilgrim Fathers, "We think that their conduct was dictated by an enlightened and liberal policy. It was indeed next to impossible that the education of the people should there and then be provided for by any other means: and every security was taken that 'democracy' should 'work it all.' In this country, where the aristocratic principle pervades the whole frame-work of society, all State institutions are worked chiefly by the clergy and the gentry, and the municipal principle itself is overlaid by the ascendancy of the wealthy few over the community." And again—"In this country we have an immense self-working apparatus of excellent private schools, from which numbers derive an honourable competency—of self-supporting cheap schools, as well as Free Schools, Endowed Schools, Factory Schools, Church of England Schools, and schools more immediately connected with other religious denominations. Now, either all these schools must, upon the Lancashire plan, be put upon the rates, by which an enormous amount would be thrown upon taxation—or the grossest injustice would be imposed upon those who derive their support from conducting them, and upon all those who pay for the teaching of their own children, by compelling them to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of schools with which existing schools would be placed in unfair and perhaps ruinous competition. The two systems, the rating and the self-supporting, cannot work together." Now these and such as these are practical objections to which some reply ought to be vouchsafed. The Lancashire gentlemen have given us a sufficiency of platitudes on the subject of education as a blessing, &c. &c.—will they have the goodness to inform us how they propose meeting the very serious difficulties which the substitution of their plan for the existing one must inevitably create? The truth is, that their proposal comes too late, even if it were abstractedly expedient. In establishing their system their chief work would be to destroy.

The quarterly return of the Registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, affords a fresh indication of our social whereabouts. It is almost impossible to overrate the utility of these periodical statements—if, indeed, "utility" be just the word to describe qualities that partake almost as much of the moral as the physical; for the causes of health and sickness, domestic felicity and unnatural isolation, resolve themselves at last into facts of a spiritual order. The value of social statistics is impaired, however, by the eagerness with which they are adapted to party purposes, generalization on incomplete data, and the oversight of disturbing causes. Thus the announcement of a considerable increase, absolute and comparative, on the quarter, in the number of marriages and a diminution in the deaths, is instantly claimed on behalf of free trade legislation and sanitary measures. Free trade is fairly entitled to divide with several successive good harvests the credit of having largely augmented the aggregate of conjugal engagements. But for its widening the paths of life, and laying fresh covers, so to speak, on the table which Providence spreads in society, many with whom the prudential virtues are stronger than the affections might have been still pining in irksome celibacy, instead of swelling the figures on the registrar's cheerfulest page. But only enough has been done in the way of sanitary reform to show the urgent necessity for doing infinitely more. The ratio of mortality is not lower than in the third quarter of the years 1844 or '45—though less than in the influenza autumns, '46-'49, and happily, less by one-third than this time last year. The vast preponderance of deaths, in a given population, in towns, over that in rural districts—and the absolute increase of deaths by preventable diseases, small-pox, for instance—show that we have scarcely begun to reduce to practice the negative side of sanitary science. Too much can scarcely be said, if said well, on this topic, fraught with momentous interests; but here we can say no more.

Foreign affairs are working to a climax of interest. But changing as is their aspect with every morning's mail, or a momentary electric current, it is difficult to write about them, except in a style that avoids particulars. In Paris, for instance, President Napoleon and General Changarnier are at what may be called a dead-lock. The latter forbids the soldiers to utter political cries—the former must content himself without the shouts that stimulate as well as manifest his popularity, or try a fall with the armed guardian of the constitution. But it is to Germany that all eyes are turned. There the distressing spectacle is beheld of the literally overwhelming by physical force of a people peacefully struggling to retain rights guaranteed by a constitution;—and, at the same time, of the forcible separation of two belligerent parties, on the ground, principally, that their strife is inconvenient to the interposing powers. The quarrels between Hesse Cassel and its craven-hearted

tyrant, and between the Duchies and their would-be king, are settled at Warsaw, by a conference of crowned heads—Austria and Prussia appealing to Russia against each other, and both subdued to his master will and ulterior purposes. The time has not come for Nicholas to march his hordes into Germany—he can crush constitutionalism and further his long forecast designs without proceeding to that odious, and, perhaps, perilous, extremity. The troops of Austria and Bavaria on the one hand, and of Prussia on the other, cross the frontier of Hesse Cassel almost simultaneously; yet do not come into collision. War is averted, it seems—but what is only a less evil, only less painful to witness, the degradation of conquest is inflicted on a people that have struck no blow. The show of force, it is worth observing, is made to answer the purpose of its exercise. Austria and Prussia cover the country with their battalions, count bayonets, and make terms without exchanging a shot. What an overwhelming mass of mere physical strength could the united peoples of Germany present—how resistless would it be, with moral resolution for its soul, though no single weapon were in its hands!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICA.

THE Educational Conference, convened by the Lancashire Public School Association, was held at Manchester last week. We cannot, with propriety, suffer the occasion to pass without a word or two of comment. If we could, probably we should prefer doing so. Ours, we are quite sensible, is far from being the popular side of the question—and not a few gentlemen for whom we entertain high respect, and with whose ordinary movements we fully sympathize, we are under the disagreeable necessity of counting amongst our opponents on this subject. We are not, therefore, predisposed to cavil at what the leaders of this movement say and do—but we cannot obliterate nor change our convictions at pleasure. We are compelled to wait for sound reasoning to do this—and we must frankly state that the reasoning produced at the recent Conference has no such effect upon our minds.

One of the chief hits made, and made, we must own, with considerable effect, was the appearance at the Conference of Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut, U.S., and the testimony of that gentleman to the favourable working of the Public School system in America. Here, it may be said, and was unquestionably meant to be inferred, there are facts to guide us, far more trustworthy than the most plausible speculations—experience in answer to *a priori* reasonings. You have in the United States of America a well-educated and a reading people—made so by schools founded on the system we propose for this country—why should not we go and do likewise? Why, when we have witnessed the brilliant success of the experiment, tried on so large a scale, should we not repeat it in Great Britain, and confidently anticipate for it similar results? The answer to this, no doubt, appears difficult—nevertheless, there are some points upon which we crave satisfaction before we can allow our judgment to be captured by these interrogatories.

Education in the United States is universal—education in the United States is provided by a system of compulsory rating. These are facts which we cannot question, and *prima facie* they seem to stand connected as effect to cause. But is this in reality the case? Is the general spread of education in America owing exclusively, or even mainly, to the adoption by America of the rating system? Are we satisfied that this particular mode of making provision for the instruction of the young is the cause to which must be attributed the general value set on education in the States, and the gratifying fact that all are educated? We would fain see some evidence of it, if it be so. We doubt it for the following reasons. Previously to the abandonment of the compulsory method of supporting religion in the States, most men engaged in the work of religious teaching traced what was done in that department to the efficacy of a public provision, and predicted the worst results if so grave a matter as religion were left to the uncertainty of the Voluntary principle. We know now that they were quite beside the mark in their calculations, for the event has demonstrated that compulsoryism was not the mainstay of religious teaching, but a clumsy expedient, on the final rejection of which the States have abundant reason to congratulate themselves. Is there, or is there not, ground for believing that education would be general in America, even if it were not furnished at the public cost? May not the higher remuneration of labour, the comfort of the working-classes, the less urgent necessity there is there than here of making young children, as soon as possible, earners of wages, and the political status to which every man is elevated, have something to do with the general desire and appreciation of knowledge and mental culture in that part of the world? If this be so, and we must say it looks to us as very likely, we are not entitled to credit the system of

school-rates with the good results we so much admire. Under such conditions, we know not that the Voluntary plan might not have been equally successful. We do not assert that it would have been, although we believe it—but we do say, that before the argument drawn from the experience of the United States can be pronounced satisfactory, we ought to have sufficient evidence for concluding that it is to the compulsory element in their educational system, and not to the more favourable circumstances of the industrial population scattered over that vast continent, that the people are indebted for being so universally and so well instructed.

There is, however, another point which merits some attention. Supposing, for the arguments' sake, that the provision of educational means by public rates, has been successful in America, it is by no means certain that it would be successful here—successful, we mean, in so improving the quality, and increasing the amount, of instruction imparted to the young, as to warrant the substitution of the compulsory for the voluntary method. If the raising of money were the only desideratum, and if, thereupon, good sound instruction would, of necessity, follow, the scheme would be more plausible. But let it be remembered that this money has to be laid out under local management, and upon the general views, habits, and temper of the local board, will depend, in great measure, the kind of learning imparted. Take, now, the great majority of our rural parishes, in which the squire and the clergyman are all but omnipotent, and the farmers are jealous lest their labourers should become too knowing. How can we secure the useful working of the system in such localities? Have we not proof enough in the Established Church? There, you have pecuniary means in abundance—property everywhere tithed, and buildings everywhere erected and kept in repair—but you do not find a people instructed in the commonest and most rudimentary facts of Christianity. What guarantee have we that the school provision will not be jobbed away to as little purpose as, in most cases, that for the Church. The same parties will have the management of the funds, and the same spirit will animate them, in respect of secular, as in respect of religious education. You cannot insure the beneficial working of your machinery. Your plans look all very well on paper, and may have produced beneficial results in America, where all classes regard themselves as politically equal—but in nine parishes out of ten in our rural districts, we will engage for it on the faith of antecedents, that a school-rate put under the management of the parties most likely to have the control of them, will do a great deal more to increase their exorbitant power than to improve the education of the poor parishioners.

Nor in towns of considerable size, but especially manufacturing towns, are we by any means sure that want of funds constitutes the main difficulty. Local control in such places would no doubt secure efficient instructors. But when these have been obtained, and all the means for making the machinery work beneficially which sagacity could suggest, have been supplied and made available, have we good ground for believing that the leaven of sound education will penetrate into much lower strata of society than it does at present? Will the ragged and the shoeless feel its effects? Will the swarming class out of which crime springs up as fungus be transformed by it, or even so much as touched? We are told that the school-rate will be excellent economy, for it will diminish the gaol-rate. This is capital as clap-net, but practically it wants confirmation. The mere existence of public schools, even of the highest possible standard, will not civilize, nor reform, children who do not attend them. Now is it sufficiently probable to warrant our dependence, that the children of the degraded class which furnishes the large proportion of our criminal population, will avail themselves of the advantages of a public school? To some of our industrious poor the proposed provision would no doubt prove a most welcome boon. To a much larger section it would be a release from responsibility which ought to be sedulously cherished, rather than superseded. But, we repeat, the condition of society in this country is such that we have no reasonable ground for anticipating from the abundance of educational means, what they have realized in the United States of America. The example set before us is a popularly captivating one—but, unfortunately, its applicability to our circumstances has not been proved.

The Conference, we gladly bear testimony, was conducted with great ability, and was pervaded by a good spirit. We cannot but respect the motives of men who are toiling up-hill for so praiseworthy an object as general education. Sincerely do we wish that the means they propose were such as to admit of our sharing with them in their enterprise. But there are certain key principles to our social and political creed, in which we have unbounded confidence, and which we must consent to throw aside as untrustworthy before we could be brought into harmony with the National Public School Association. We look upon the system it is seek-

ing to realize as based upon an essential error, and as specially inapplicable to meet the wants of society in this country. We have seen no argument as yet strong enough to dislodge us from the ground on which our judgment feels its footing to be firm—and we must add that the argument drawn from America has done nothing to shake our former faith.

EUROPE BE-COSSACKED.

PRUSSIA has succumbed. But slightly attached to that constitutionalism which it was her present interest to seem at least to defend—fronted by a trio of despots whose united power she felt incompetent to resist—deserted, in the hour of her peril, by Lord Palmerston, the declared champion of liberal principles, and the pride of the British House of Commons—Prussia has given way. The Northern Autocrat is recognized as dictator by the governments of Central Europe. The last vestige of popular right is already about to be trampled under foot by military power. Hesse Cassel has been invaded by Austrian and Bavarian troops. Might has again, for a moment, got the better of right. A general war is averted, and the seeds of a future, and, we much fear, a bloody revolution have been deposited in the German mind. We cannot but rejoice, for humanity's sake, that conflict between Austria and Prussia is now no longer to be dreaded. We cannot but lament that the price paid for the aversion of such a calamity must be drawn so largely from the just and well-armed liberties of our Teutonic neighbours.

We are no friends, as our readers are well aware, to diplomatic intervention in the affairs of other states. There are cases, doubtless, in which the moral influence of the British Government and people may be wisely and usefully displayed, without involving the chance of an ultimate appeal to the force of arms. In such cases, it is hardly too much to expect from our Foreign Secretary, representing, as he does, a constitutional Government, and all the traditions of the English people, in favour of progressive freedom, to play a part in obvious consistency with his own professions and with his high position. So far as we can gather from what has already been communicated to the public, we judge that Lord Palmerston has not done this in the present instance. So far as we know, he has entered no protest on behalf of the noble people of Hesse Cassel, nor attempted to save them from the arbitrary violence of a tyranny which is devoid even of a plausible pretext. His bearing in the presence of the allied despots has neither been manly, generous, nor true to his assumed character. If, when he saw robbery, he did not consent to partake of the spoil, he yet refrained from denouncing the wrong. The helpers have not had his countenance—the strong have been more than half sanctioned by his smile. He has given more weight to Russia, and Russian despotism, than to Prussia and German constitutionalism. All his proceedings have tended to discourage feeble but struggling right, and to feign, if not give, consent to powerful and imperious wrong. The consequence is, that the German peoples are once more shut up in the iron cage of 1815, to fret and chafe until the opportunity recurs for bursting their bondage and destroying their princely keepers.

Reaction has now, probably, reached its limits. Infatuated rulers have done their worst. Everywhere on the continent—in France, Germany, Italy—the most moderate form of political liberty has been ruthlessly destroyed. Kings are again in the ascendant, and Cossacks surround their thrones and execute their decrees. Such a state of things cannot last long. There is always an ebb and flow in the great tide of human affairs. Probably, it is necessary to our discipline that it should be so, and progress can only be made as the result of a perpetual oscillation between two extremes. It would be unwise, therefore, to indulge gloomy thoughts, or to mistrust, even for a moment, the onward course of man's destiny. He can only arrive at the liberty for which he sighs by experience—and experience infers trial, endurance, correction. The winter of despotism, more or less severe, is necessary to prepare for the sunnier and balmy summer of self-government and rational liberty. Europe is at present frost-bound. Bleak airs from the north have destroyed all present appearance of vegetation, social, political, and religious. How long this will continue it is hard even to conjecture—but a thaw will come—a general breaking up of present restraints—a new putting forth of the public mind and will. Our only fear is, lest, when the change sets in, good institutions as well as bad will be endangered by its violence—lest there should be a natural reaction from princely recklessness to popular fury.

"COMING EVENTS."

A PAMPHLET under the above title has recently been announced in our advertising columns. It is from the pen of "A Citizen of Edinburgh"—under which nom-

de guerre some of our readers will recognise an individual of considerable influence among Reformers; and one who, when the secrets of political movements come to be revealed, will be found to have prompted and sustained much more conspicuous men. He is the author of a former pamphlet, "The Curse Removed," which should be read in connexion with the present, in order to a perception of the whole field of his statements and reasonings. The burden of both is "the funding system"—"a system which ought to make the face of every honest man burn with shame when he thinks of it." Except this be abolished, the Corn-laws, he shows, will have been repealed in vain—the physical condition of the labouring classes continue to deteriorate—the destruction of small traders be accelerated—all the interests of the nation, in short, be subjugated to a few, even they not substantially wealthy. No one pretending to the character of a politician can neglect the subject—social reformers of every denomination will find it crossing the path of their reflections and efforts. The "Citizen of Edinburgh" deserves warm commendation for the pertinacity with which he plies his appeals to a public too willing to be drugged with promises of a prosperity delusive because unsound.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have been requested to give insertion to the following resolution:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, held at No. 27, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 1st of November, 1850, George Stacey, Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—

That this Committee have witnessed with profound regret the acts of the United States Congress during its last session, in relation to slavery, and feel it to be their duty to record their condemnation of the spirit in which they were conceived, the principles on which they are based, and the objects they were intended to accomplish.

That this Committee more particularly reprobate and denounce the act for the recapture of fugitive slaves as an outrage upon the dearest rights of humanity, and a daring violation of the laws of God.

That this Committee deeply sympathize with the coloured population of the United States in their present most trying and painful circumstances, and would earnestly exhort the friends of freedom throughout the Union to use every legitimate means, in a firm and Christian spirit, to effect the entire and immediate abolition of this most iniquitous law.

THE "ECONOMIST" ON GERMANY.—Russia "demands the immediate reconstruction of the Bundestag," and will admit of no other terms. Russia insists, therefore, on Prussia giving up her project of a separate confederation, and of reconstituting the Diet as it existed before 1848. She presumes to dictate how Germany is to be governed; how Europe, in fact, is to be organized; and very soon she will probably ask for the abrogation of our House of Commons and our trial by jury as dangerous to the despotism of the Czar and his coadjutors. For England now to co-operate with Russia, if there be a grain of foundation for this report, would be something like co-operating with Napoleon in the plenitude of his power to destroy the independence of every state in Europe. Instead of helping to bring the Czar forward into Europe, he must be terrified back, if need be, by a union of all the other powers and people of Europe; and woe to that monarch and that people, be they who they may, who side with the Czar; and would sacrifice the civilization and liberties of Europe to the barbarous despotism of Russia. The armies of Prussia are concentrating, in opposition to each other, about Hesse Cassel; but we are assured that the bulk of the Germans will regard these powers, if they begin to fight on such a trifle as the constitution of Hesse Cassel, as the worst enemies of their fatherland. Should such an opinion be deliberately formed on good grounds, not many years will thereafter elapse before the now respectable houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern will occupy in Europe the same position as the house of the elder Bourbons. They will be set aside as belonging not to their age and nation.

REPRESENTATION OF MAIDSTONE.—Mr. Hope, the member for this borough, does not intend again to offer himself for the representation of Maidstone. A desire has been expressed that the seat, when vacant, should be offered to J. M. F. Laurie, Esq., our former member, who has taken the name of Laurie upon succeeding to the estates of his late uncle.—*Maidstone Journal*.

ON FRIDAY EVENING a *soirée* on a grand and extensive scale took place at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, under the auspices of the Southwark Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. The business part of the proceedings was embodied in a single resolution, which was moved by Mr. Thwaites, seconded by Mr. Walker, and adopted; viz., "That this meeting, reflecting with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the aggregate assembly of the members of the National Reform Association, held on Monday, the 14th of October last, at the London Tavern, and upon the gratifying result of the *soirée* held at the same place on the succeeding Wednesday, rejoices in the effect which those meetings have manifestly produced upon the public, as evidenced by the metropolitan and provincial press; and having congregated together this evening for the promotion, by every lawful means, of the great and constitutional objects of Parliamentary and financial reform, strongly urges upon the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark particularly, in common with the people at large, the imperative duty of increased support of the efforts of the National Reform Association."

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE CATALOGUE.—At the meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners, on Thursday last, the tenders for printing and preparing the catalogues for the Exhibition were reported, and the tender jointly sent in by Messrs. Spicer, the paper makers, and Messrs. Clowes, the printers, having been declared to contribute the largest sums to the funds, it was ordered to be accepted.

On Thursday expired the time for receiving applications for space from intending exhibitors at the Great Industrial Show of 1851. The demand far exceeds the possibility of accommodation; and the local committees have received instructions to prepare exhibitors "to submit to a strict exercise of judgment, so as to reduce the total demands of space to the amount that the building will furnish."

CHEAP EXCURSION FROM AMERICA.—The *Boston Transcript* suggests, on the authority of a correspondent, that a line of first-class packets will agree, provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, with good accommodations and excellent fare, for sixty dollars each passenger, to leave Boston about the middle of May next, and to sail on the return about the 1st of August. It is stated that the trip can be made, including the expenses of three weeks' residence in London, and three weeks devoted to excursions in various parts of England, at a cost of one hundred dollars.

An association, under the title of "The Commercial Club of All Nations," has been formed in London for the purpose of affording assistance to foreigners during their visit in the ensuing year. The projectors state that the club will be made not only to conduce to the comfort and convenience of foreign merchants visiting England, but "a resort where their agents at all times may command the best information from personal intercourse with our principal merchants, money dealers, and manufacturers."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(From the Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General.)

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,189 registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter ending September 30, 1850; and the marriages in more than 1,200 churches or chapels, 2,869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices in the quarter that ended June 30, 1850.

The general result of the return is favourable, in a high degree: the marriages in the spring quarter are more numerous than in any corresponding quarter of the last twelve years; so also are the births in the summer quarter; and the deaths are 86,044 instead of 135,368, which they were in the quarter ending September, 1849, when cholera ravaged the chief towns of the kingdom. The decrease of deaths implies necessarily the decrease of sickness and suffering; the increase of marriages and births indicates improvement in the condition and prospects of the great body of the people.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in all England in the quarter ending June 30, 1850, were 39,018. The numbers in the spring quarter declined rapidly from 1846 to 1848, and rose still more rapidly up to 1850; thus following and portraying the state of the country. London, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and South Wales, presented the greatest fluctuations, and the greatest increase of marriages in the June quarter, 1850. The marriages increased in Middlesex, Hertford, and Buckingham. In Essex and Suffolk the marriages declined, as they did also in Devon and Cornwall. In Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire—the coal and iron regions—the marriages increased; they increased also in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire—the seats of the thread, lace, and other manufactures. In the great agricultural county of Lincoln, the fluctuation was in an opposite direction—the marriages rose from June 1846, to June 1848, and then declined. In the East and North Ridings, in Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, in Monmouthshire, and North Wales, the marriages increased in 1850. The marriages in Portsmouth and Plymouth declined; in Bristol and Cheltenham they increased. In Stoke-upon-Trent (the potteries), in Coventry, and in Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, the increase was considerable. It was still greater in Leeds. Halifax and Sheffield shared in the general advance. Hull, Wolverhampton, and Salisbury, where cholera was exceedingly fatal in 1849, have little more than the average marriages.

BIRTHS.

146,970 births were registered in the quarter which ended in September. The births are invariably more numerous in the first and second than in the third and fourth quarters of the year; and they are, in the last, fewer by 8,757 than in the previous (June) quarter. The number and the proportion to the population are, however, greater in this than in any of the corresponding quarters since 1839. The increase of births is greatest in London, in the west-midland counties, and in the north-western counties—Cheshire and Lancashire.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The excess of births registered over deaths in the quarter was 60,926; which, if all the births were registered, would be the natural increase of the population. In the same time 53,708 emigrants sailed from three ports of England—1,364 from Plymouth, 7,684 from London, and 44,625 from Liverpool. This leaves a narrow margin for the increase of population; but many of the emigrants entered at the English ports are from Ireland, which has been for many years diffusing a stream of natives over England as well as America. The progress of the whole fixed and moving population of the country can only be determined accurately from a comparison of the returns of births and deaths of emigrants and immigrants, with periodical enumerations.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The mortality is much below the average, and the public health has never been so good since 1845 as in the present quarter. The rate of mortality is 1.901 per cent. per annum. At this rate, 1 in 211 persons living died in three months. The chances of living through this quarter were 210 to 1; the average chances of living through three summer months (1839-50), for persons of all ages, being 192 to 1.

The rate of mortality in 506 districts comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes, was 1.693 per cent. per annum in the quarter; the average summer-rate (1840-50) being 1.839 per cent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The crisis precipitated by the President's attempt to disarm, by appearing to conciliate, the Changarnier influence, is supposed still to exist. One of Gen. Changarnier's most intimate personal friends and the one military adherent on whom it is said that he absolutely relies, is Gen. Neumayer, till now the Commandant of the First Military Division (Paris). It was one of the plans of the late Minister of War, General d'Hautpoul, to remove General Neumayer from this command, and give him an equal one, less immediately in co-operation with that which Gen. Changarnier holds under the Assembly. President Bonaparte, when yielding a change in the War Ministry, adhered to this portion of the late Minister's reforming organization; and he intimated his intention to General Neumayer at a dinner to which he invited him. General Changarnier is reported to have resented the change, as a blow levied at himself personally; he went to the Elysée, and remonstrated with the President, in terms scarcely consistent with their relative position—"demanding" to know the reasons of the measure. The President replied with coolness, "I am in my right," and would vouchsafe no other explanation. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly was summoned, and General Changarnier there renewed his protestations. But nothing seems to have turned the President from his resolve: the *Moniteur* has formally announced General Neumayer's removal from the First Military Division, and the transfer to it of General Carrelet, from the Seventh Division. General Neumayer, however, has gained by the change; for the same *Moniteur* contains the decree of his appointment to the command of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Divisions conjointly. This personal consideration of Gen. Changarnier's protégé will perhaps facilitate a reconciliation with the President.

Four or five of the Paris papers of Thursday assert positively, that General Neumayer had declined to accept that command; but the correspondent of the *Times* states that General Changarnier had sent twice to General Neumayer, entreating him to accept the post. Of course, if General Changarnier was sincere, his desire would prevail with General Neumayer.

Later news is of great importance, and the situation is held by the highest authorities to be critical in the extreme. The extraordinary sitting of the Committee of Permanence was resumed on Saturday. A resolution, drawn up by MM. Molé, Odillon Barrot, Leon Faucher, and the other members appointed for this purpose, was read, and having been, with slight modifications, adopted by the committee, was inserted in the *proces-verbal* of the sitting. It runs thus:—"Considering that the Minister of the Interior, having presented himself before the committee, in place of the Minister of War, who was called upon by the committee to appear before it for the purpose of explaining the motives of General Neumayer's dismissal from the command of the first military division, has declined to deny that the dismissal in question was occasioned by the general's refusal to be instrumental in exhorting the troops to cry 'Vive l'Empereur,' at the review of Satony on the 10th of October, the committee interprets this evasion of a categorical answer as an avowal that such was the real ground of General Neumayer's removal. Nevertheless, considering that the same minister has disavowed, in the most decided manner, in the name of himself and his colleagues, all participation in a design for impairing the authority of the commander-in-chief of the 1st military division, by prosecuting such changes in the military commands, and has given a distinct pledge that the removal of General Neumayer shall remain an isolated case, the committee conceives that there exists no immediate necessity for anticipating the term fixed for the convocation of the Assembly." General Changarnier was present, and was observed to wear a look of great anxiety, which produced a corresponding sensation in the committee. He spoke in private conversation to his friends with the greatest distrust in the stability of his situation, and said that he should not be in the least surprised to receive the announcement of his own dismissal from his post at any moment. The words and demeanour of General Changarnier produced so deep a feeling of alarm in the committee that they passed, before separating, the important resolution to hold sittings daily until the convocation of the Assembly. It was stated as certain that General Neumayer had refused the command bestowed upon him in Brittany. This is highly important, as showing the belief which prevails in the nearness of a crisis, which is, no doubt, Neumayer's motive for not quitting Paris. If Changarnier is dismissed the ministers will resign. No one can tell the humour of the soldiers or of the non-commissioned officers, but the officers generally, and particularly those highest in command, are devoted to Changarnier.

On Saturday, General Changarnier issued to the officers under his command an order of the day, of which the tenor is as follows:—"No armed corps can deliberate. All cries are forbidden to the troops while under arms. The commander-in-chief calls the strict attention of the officers and soldiers under his command to these laws of the military service." This expressive document was communicated to the troops without consulting the Minister of War. It was only known at the Elysée at night; and when the President was made aware both of the nature of the proclamation and of the circumstance of its having been read to the troops, without any notice being given to the government, he turned

pale with anger. A council of ministers was assembled at the Elysée the same night, and another on Sunday morning. It seems highly probable that the immediate dismissal of General Changarnier has been determined upon by the President, and if any of the ministers hesitate to approve the decree, they will have to resign. The Committee of Permanence met twice, and had agitated debates. Nothing can paint more emphatically the gravity of the crisis, than that two extraordinary sittings of this body were held on a Sunday, "a day of usual leisure, when everybody wanted to take advantage of the fineness of the weather to go into the country."

GERMANY.

INVASION OF HESSE BY THE AUSTRIANS AND BAVARIANS.

The blow that would precipitate a general European war had not been struck up to our last—the announcement of the *Times*, that Austrian troops had crossed the frontier, was premature. The conference of crowned heads at Warsaw continued, with signs of great activity in the war department. Austria is said, by "well-informed parties," in the absence of official statements, to have carried her way against Prussia, with the great Russian arbiter; but that his counsels are not to war. The *Spectator* gives the following very useful description of the physical, political, and military features of the seat of imminent war:—

The general shape of Electoral Hesse is that of a crescent, having one of its capital towns, Cassel, near its Northern limb, and the other capital town, Hanau, near its Southern limb: from Cassel the crescent drops southward to Hanau, and then sweeps westward till it comes to the edge of the municipal territory of Frankfurt. The north-western limb is bulged on its inner side; and thus a large portion of the Electoral territory is thrown westward so far that the whole area of Hesse-Darmstadt is included in the concave of its crescent; and again, in the north-west, the small state of Waldeck honeycombs its frontier.

Prussia lies behind Waldeck and Darmstadt; she occupies those states; and she is thus introduced into the very heart of the Electoral territory. On the side opposite to Darmstadt, the eastern, Prussia again has occupation of Meiningen and of Gotha; and immediately behind them is her own province of Ducal Saxony. Lastly, by treaty, Prussia has the right to pass troops through the Electorate by three routes; one of these routes is across the centre of the State, and cuts any military arrangement extending from Cassel to Hanau exactly in the centre: this route Prussia is at present daily using: her troops pass so continuously that they practically occupy the country which they traverse. The two extremes of the Prussian lines are Erfurt in Ducal Saxony on the east, and the famed fortress of Coblenz on the Rhine in the west; there is a great military depot at Minden on the north-west of this line; and in addition, there is railway communication uniting them by a parallel northern route. Such is the Prussian position. As to forces, it is stated that Prussia now has 80,000 troops so massed that they can be thrown on the single point of Cassel in two days.

Against Prussia are now marshalled Bavaria and Austria. The frontier of Bavaria is continuous with that of the Electorate at its south-eastern convexity: but Bavarian access to the Electoral territory is much threatened in a military point of view; for Bavaria herself is commanded from the north by Prussian Saxony, and from the south by some 15,000 Prussian troops who continue to occupy Baden. The forces of Austria, however, are pouring down through the Tyrol, to replace those of Bavaria, as the latter are crowding on the south-eastern edge of Baden; and it is stated that an army of 150,000 troops will, in the last resort, be united by the two powers to contend with Prussia.

A Frankfurt letter of the 1st inst., in the *Kölnen Zeitung*, states that at 1 o'clock p.m. on that day, a Bavarian corps of 8,000 men, under the command of the Prince Thurn and Taxis, and accompanied by 1,000 Austrian Rifles and 20 field pieces, entered the city of Hanau. The corps having been reviewed in that city by the Prince Taxis, a strong detachment of it proceeded in the direction of Glenhausen. The head-quarters remained at Hanau supported by 3,600 troops—horse, foot, rifles, and artillery. Their entry was very sudden, and so little prepared were the inhabitants of Hanau, that great difficulty was found in quartering the troops. The inhabitants of Hanau remained tranquil, and the only demonstration they made was the tearing off and pasting over of the proclamation of the Elector and of Count Rechberg, who addressed them in his quality of "Federal Commissioner."

The Elector's proclamation, of which a copy or two was saved, states that the importance of the movement, that is to say, the entry of Federal troops into his dominions, makes it necessary for him to address a word of confidence to his faithful subjects, and that he confidently relies on the well-tried loyalty of his people. The Elector proceeds to inform his subjects that the events of which they are witnesses are the consequence of the unconstitutional refusal of taxes by the dissolved Assembly of States, and that the Charter of the Constitution empowers him (the Elector), and, indeed, obliges him to take extraordinary measures for the safety of the state. After recapitulating the events of last month, the Orders in Council, and the disobedience of his officers, the Elector proceeds to protest, that these circumstances imposed upon him the disagreeable necessity of asking for the support of Federal troops, for, says he—

We should be unfaithful as a Sovereign to the duties which God has laid upon us, if we permitted the arbitrary views of our servants to influence the course which our Government is to take, and if we consented to set aside the power we have inherited, which the charter of our country confers on us, and which God himself has given us, another power, which is said to be vested in the servants of the State, asserting itself in a seemingly legal manner.

The Elector then proceeds to state that Austrian and Bavarian troops would enter the country on the day on which this proclamation was published, and that these troops would execute the resolutions of the "Federal Diet" and enforce the state of war; and he protests that the occupation of Hesse by the troops of the German Confederation has no other purpose but to re-introduce a state of legality and order, and to renew, confirm, and protect, the loyalty of his subjects.

Whilst the Bavarians entered Hanau, the remaining Hessian troops passed through Frankfurt, on their way to Beckenheim, Praunheim, and the environs.

Intelligence received by telegraph from Cassel, under date the 2nd inst., is to the effect that the Cassel rifle battalion had left the town, and that no troops remained there. The service was performed by burgher-guard. It is probable now that the resignation of the Hessian officers will be accepted, the object in view with regard to the Hessian forces being to send what remains of them into Bavarian garrisons, there to be re-organized and commanded by officers from Bavaria, Austria, and Saxony. The distressing position to which the Hessian officers have been reduced by their adherence to the oath which they took to the constitution, is feelingly described in a letter from Frankfurt to the *Independence Belge*, which says: "To-day, at mid-day, some companies of Hessian soldiers arrived here on their way to the surrounding villages which belong to the electorate. The appearance of these brave soldiers was calculated to move great sympathy. The deep sadness of the officers, who have sacrificed all, and renounced every hope, and who have preferred their honour to the existence of their families, awakened the sympathy of all here. Their glorious example will not be lost in history."

The post of Governor of Cassel, which had been resigned by General Amelunxen, had been conferred on Major Humbert, a Bavarian, who went off to Wilhelmshafen instantly to thank the Elector for his appointment.

The Saxon Minister of War has published an ordinance, with the sanction of the King, abolishing all allusions to the constitution in the military oath in articles of war. The example given by the officers in Hesse is feared by every Government in Germany whose troops are sworn to the constitution.

THE CONFERENCE AT WARSAW.

Letters from Berlin, under date November 1, state that the result of the conferences at Warsaw has at last been ascertained with something approaching to certainty; and it appears that what has been before announced respecting them was founded merely on the first despatches transmitted by Count Brandenburg, ere the conferences had actually commenced. In these, as was stated at the time, the noble president of the ministry intimated that he had found the great arbiter of Europe obstinately opposed to the policy of Prussia, and determined to support that of the Austrian Cabinet. This intimation was magnified by several of the Berlin journals into a flat refusal of the Prussian proposals. This error could not have been committed had the instructions given to Count Brandenburg been sooner known. They are of a nature to preclude the possibility of a flat refusal, since they contain all the concessions which Austria can demand. Count Brandenburg was instructed to negotiate, first the sanction of Austria to the appointment of free conferences, to which the question of the German constitution might be submitted. The second point contained the Prussian demand to be placed on an equal footing with Austria in the presidency of the new central power to be created. And the third required the assent of Austria to the Prussian proposal for submitting the Schleswig-Holstein question to a mixed commission, to meet in Hamburg. In return for these three concessions by Austria, the Prussian Government were to consent to three equally great concessions to Austria. Count Brandenburg was to express the readiness of the ministry to postpone or defer indefinitely the Erfurt Union; and secondly, to consent to the admission into the Germanic confederation of the whole of the Austrian empire (Hungary, Galicia, Serbia, Croatia, &c.); and lastly, the most important concession of all, to consent to the exclusion from the constitution of the central power to be established all representation of the German people. Prince Schwarzenberg accepted the concessions offered by Prussia, and consented to the proposal respecting Schleswig-Holstein. With regard to the equal division of the authority in the new central power, some doubts were put forward, but eventually Count Brandenburg was given to understand that the objections would not be maintained.

The only other question of importance which was discussed at the conference, referred to the affairs of Hesse Cassel. On this point the two great powers, it is said, found no difficulty in arriving at an understanding, seeing that the Emperor declared himself unwilling to interfere with force of arms in favour of either party, but intimated that he would indirectly assist Austria by sending strong garrisons into Galicia and Hungary, in order to enable Austria to enter the field with all her forces. It will be seen from the foregoing, that the conferences at Warsaw have not led to a final understanding of the mode in which the questions at issue shall be settled, but it is not doubted that the conditions made by Austria prior to consenting to the free conferences will be readily admitted by Prussia. Indeed, it is not easy to imagine what further difficulties can be made, nor that the essence of the dispute between the two powers, the establishment of representative institutions, has been ceded by Prussia. The influ-

ence of Russia in procuring this concession has been most efficient. It is known that the Emperor declared, previous to the conferences, that he would never consent to the rupture of the treaties of 1815, in order to alter the Germanic constitution in favour of popular representation. It is, however, owing to the Emperor's influence that Austria consented to the mixed commission on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Prussian Government has at last taken a decisive step towards closing the struggle between the Schleswig-Holstein Regency at Kiel and their King-Duke at Copenhagen. The *Daily News* published on Friday a copy of a despatch from M. Von Radowitz, Prussian Minister, to the Regency at Kiel, dated Berlin, 23rd October, and borne to the Regency by Major-General Von Hahn; wherein he addresses the "earnest and friendly counsel" to the Regency, which a regard for their welfare "imperatively demands." Reciting the conference held with the "aggregate governments," and their conclusion of peace with Denmark, the document expresses "the following desires to the regency:—1. That, out of respect for the actual position of affairs, and the ratification of the peace, it will abstain from all aggressive operations. 2. That it will declare its readiness to agree to an armistice, under conditions to be hereafter specified in detail. His Majesty's Government, animated by a lively wish to put an end as soon as possible to those lamentable hostilities, hereby offers its mediation. Major-General Von Hahn is, therefore, authorized in the event of the regency being ready to accept of his offer—which his Majesty's Government cannot doubt will be the case—to proceed immediately to the Danish headquarters, and make overtures to the general in command there. With a view to accelerate arrangements as much as possible, his Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen will be instructed to make a simultaneous application there for an armistice, and to urge the Danish Government to empower their commander-in-chief to conclude an armistice on equitable terms." The *Times* of Saturday adds important supplementary information. The confederation had come to resolutions even more vigorous and conclusive than those of Prussia. "It was agreed, in the first place, to declare at once to the Stadtholderate at Kiel, as the chief existing authority in the Duchy of Holstein, the firm resolution of the Diet not to tolerate further hostilities, and that the Stadtholderate should take care to prevent any fresh aggression; that, on the contrary, the Holstein forces should be withdrawn south of the Eyder, that two-thirds of them should be disbanded, and that this intimation should be conveyed to the Stadtholderate in proper form by the legation of the presiding Federal Power. It was further agreed to intimate to the Court of Denmark, that, under these circumstances, no military measure should be employed by the Danes against Holstein; but that, upon the contemplated reduction of the army of the Stadtholderate being effected, a proportionate reduction of the Danish army in the South of Schleswig should take place."

Intelligence from Hamburg, to November 1, states that the Holsteiners had attempted to provoke another skirmish, but the Danes had retired, by special order, within their entrenchments. A letter from Kiel with respect to General Hahn's mission, intimates that the Holstein Government will not consent to suspend their military operations so long as Schleswig is occupied by the Danes. The anticipated landing of the Danes at Heiligenhafen had not occurred.

ITALY.

In consequence of some antiquated privileges or customs usually observed when the Pope pardons a criminal at the very point of death, the confraternity of St. John the Headless has advanced a claim to the entire liberation of three prisoners whose recent narrow escape excited a sensation in Rome, and who have been sent to the galleys. It is now very generally admitted that a great uproar would have taken place in Rome on the morning of the projected execution, as plans had been formed for the liberation of the criminals—first, by crying out *grazia, grazia!* as they passed; and then by making a *coup de main* if the procession persisted in going towards the place of execution. The French commander-in-chief appears not to have very much calmed the apprehensions of the government by offering to withdraw his army early on the fatal morning, and keep them at their manœuvres out of the city the whole day, so as to prevent their siding in any way with the people, an occurrence which was feared, and represented to the general by a deputation of French superior officers, who waited on him for that purpose. Altogether one can hardly imagine a more uncomfortable position than that of the ecclesiastical authorities, with the fear of a popular revolt, a military defection amongst their own soldiers, and the absence of their auxiliaries and protectors in the trying moment. The well-timed clemency of his Holiness put a stop to all apprehensions of riot amongst the lay part of his subjects; but there are rumours of a revolutionary spirit developing itself amongst his monkish lieges, on account of a determination of the Papal Government, or *Curia Romana*, as is the technical title of the court when treating of ecclesiastical affairs, tending to deprive religious corporations of the right of electing their own superiors.

AMERICA.

Accounts from most parts of the north indicate a growing disposition to agitate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and in some districts it has been difficult, if not impossible, to find suitable per-

sons willing to accept office as commissioners under its provisions. On the latest occasion of arrest in Philadelphia, considerable excitement was manifested by the free black population, and their instigators among the white abolitionists. The latter strenuously urged the former to resist any attempt to reconvey the fugitive to his former master. Documentary evidence of ownership being insufficient, the prisoner was liberated by the judge, who, however, dispensed with no formality of proceeding during the investigation, which occupied two days, and solemnly declared to all present, that the supremacy of the law should be maintained, even if it became necessary to call in military aid for its protection. An evidence of his determination on this point was shown, by his making a requisition for the whole force of that description which was within his reach. The Pennsylvania Abolition Convention had held a meeting, at which Frederick Douglass and other coloured persons were expected to speak; but, hearing that persons claiming them as fugitive slaves were in pursuit, they had to decamp. The papers are filled with details of suits at law for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Accounts from California speak of a severe monetary crisis. In the meanwhile, the exertions of the gold-seekers generally continue to be well repaid, and the clearances outward of that article at the Custom-house during the six weeks preceding the 13th ult., amounted to 5,112,880 dollars, being far greater than during any similar period since the discovery of the mining region. Nor does this include the considerable sums personally taken away by their owners, without the formality of placing them on the manifests of the vessels in which they took passage. Among other recorded instances of success it is related, that a party who had formed a dam on the Yuba had, during the first day and a half, and with the use of one quicksilver machine, produced eighty pounds' weight of gold. Another party had extracted 2,500 dollars worth of the same metal from 100lb. of quartz; and it is fair to suppose, that while such results attend the labour even of only a few among the many adventurers, there will be a continued stream of emigration to so promising a land.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Shortly before the Emperor of Austria's visit to Bregenz, the report was current that his Majesty had demanded the Princess Sidonia, niece of the King of Saxony, in marriage. The local papers now state the negotiations for this alliance have been concluded. The Princess is sixteen years of age.

The first number of a new journal, *La Voix du Proscrit*, has appeared in Paris. It contains "an appeal to the nations," signed by Ledru Rollin, Jos. Mazzini, R. Barras, and Arnold Ruge, "L'Abstention," recommending an abstinence from the elections to the French people, and an article by Delescluze.

A funeral service was performed on Wednesday in the Cathedral of Rouen, for the repose of the souls of their late Majesties Louis Philippe and the Queen of the Belgians.

A trumpey pageant took place on Sunday in the Champ de Mars, wherein divers mummers, dressed up in armour, tilted and tumbled one another over, Madame Poitevin ending the exhibition by ascending in pink tights, as Europa, upon a bull dressed with garlands, at the tail of her husband's balloon.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN TORQUAY.—The French fleet, consisting of six sailing-vessels and one screw steam-vessel, anchored in Brixham Roads between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday week. On Tuesday the fleet was still at anchor about two miles from Berry Head. Captain Storey, of the Coast Guard service, boarded the Admiral's ship, and ascertained that the fleet were from Cherbourg, and bound to Brest; and that they put in here from stress of weather, although the wind at the time was due north and moderate. The wind remained the same, and they were still at anchor. The fleet consisted of six line-of-battle ships and one steam-frigate, under the command of Admiral Deschenes, in the "Friedland," and a Vice-Admiral. The two admirals' ships were three-deckers, and the other four sailing ships two-deckers. The ships all looked in good order and clean, and handled their canvass tolerably quick on coming to an anchor. The fleet took its departure on Wednesday. The whole of the fleet got under weigh in the most slovenly manner, and not at all like ships of war, much less like ships of the line. The "Friedland" and "Valmy," the two flag ships are two beautiful vessels, and in very nice order about the hull, but not particularly so about the masts and rigging. In the latter there is a great want of neatness, and things do not look so snug as about our ships of the line. The French admiral very kindly allowed all who applied permission to go on board, and numbers availed themselves of his kindness.

The *Pouvoir*, the celebrated organ of the Elysée, is on the eve of extinction.

Passports have been abolished throughout the Chilian territories.

A Toronto paper estimates the surplus wheat crop of Canada this season at 7,000,000 more than that of last year, which was 4,000,000, making 11,000,000 bushels for export.

An American paper says, the expenses of the federal government this year will amount to two dollars and fifty cents for every man, woman, and child, in the United States, bond or free.

EDWARD EVERETT.—We learn from the *Lowell Courier* that Edward Everett, the late American ambassador to our court, is preparing for publication a

systematic treatise on the modern law of nations, more especially in reference to those questions which have been discussed between the Governments of the United States and Europe since 1783, and that he is also making a selection of his contributions to the *North American Review*, with a view of their publication in a distinct form.

GERMAN OATH.—Among the fundamental laws passed by the Legislative Assembly at Frankfort, that which prescribes the form of the oath to be taken by every citizen, without distinction of creed, reduces it to the simple but no less binding words, "I swear it, so help me God."

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—By a report made to the Board of Supervisors of New York city and county, it appears that the aggregate value of real and personal estate in that county is estimated at 286,080,676 dollars 74 cents.; being an increase of 29,863,533 dollars 26 cents. over last year's valuation. The municipal tax on this is in the aggregate 333,697 dollars 68 cents.; but a number of corporations, possessing property to the amount of 7,987,129 dollars 99 cents., avoid taxation by claims of exemption. According to the report from which the above information is extracted, the number of persons whose personal property is taxed is but 6,000, out of the large population possessed by New York city. The value of the real and personal estate of the State of New York, according to the last report of the Comptroller, was 536,162,901 dollars; of which 193,028,076 dollars was in the county of New York; 61,164,451 dollars being personal estate in the county, and 129,926,626 dollars in the whole State. The State-tax of 1849 amounted to 278,843 dollars 10 cents., of which 130,000 dollars, or nearly one-half, was paid by the city.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1850.—The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, profession, colour, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, fugitive and manumitted; the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of the towns, counties, and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labour, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day labourer; the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and, indeed, every species of social statistics which can make these kind of tables as sources of public information and reference.

ROBBERIES WHICH THERE IS NO NOISE ABOUT.—Just now much excitement is prevalent on account of the numerous burglaries which have been committed of late; but the robberies which have provoked a universal outcry are nothing to those which are submitted to in silence. Between the Government, the Prerogative-office, the Proctor, and the officials, legatees are robbed in the Ecclesiastical Court to the amount of three or four per cent. An inventor, before he can secure the benefit of his own device, is plundered to the tune of some £400 in the Patent-office. The householder's pocket is picked by means of the assessed taxes, as at present levied; and the tradesman, artist, or author, with a large family, living from hand to mouth—if the rogues who commit these depredations can only find out that he gets £150 a-year—is subjected to spoliation in the shape of an unequal income-tax.—*Punch*.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.—"To the Editor of the *Morning Post*.—Sir,—A paragraph has appeared, copied from a provincial paper, stating a rumour to the effect 'that I have lost the use of both my ears, and have been in a very desponding way ever since.' Permit me to inform you that I have as much the use of my ears as I ever had; and, if I am in a desponding way (which I am not myself aware of), it must be rather owing to the use of my hearing than to any loss of that faculty; since it does not seem to me that the average quantity of talk (and the rumour in question is a fair specimen of it) possesses much that is calculated to cheer the animal spirits or contribute to intellectual enjoyment. I should rather say the contrary. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. Knebworth, Oct. 26, 1850."

THE STRANGEST STRIKE that we have had for many years (says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*) has existed for three weeks or more in this city. The affair will immediately become serious to the tobaccoists. Between the dearth of the leaf in Virginia and the stoppage in supply of pipes in Glasgow, smoking must come to a conclusion. The parties at present out on strike are tobacco-pipe makers, who say that they number 150 persons, who, with their families, are deprived of bread by, in the first place, their own voluntary act; but this act, they say, is caused by the determination of the employers to take 20 per cent. from their wages, on the ground that provisions are now cheapened by free-trade, and wages therefore should be reduced.

DINNER HOUR IN MANCHESTER.—Messrs. M'Laren and Nephews, of George-street, have adopted the system, now so much desiderated by warehousemen, of working throughout the day, without the usual stoppage at one o'clock for dinner, and closing their establishment at five o'clock.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen returned to Windsor Castle on Friday, and in the preparations made for receiving her, one notes a mark of respect for him to whose memory Prince Albert paid so striking a tribute at the York banquet—the Queen's private band, "which has not played before the Court since the death of Sir Robert Peel," resumed its rehearsals on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge left London for Ireland, at the end of last week.

The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, in the place of the late Sir George Hamilton. He will remain for a short time in England, for the purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the contemplated reforms in the Mint.—*Globe*.

The vacant Judgeship has been unexpectedly given to Mr. Martin; but it is believed, that, to avoid placing him upon the same bench with his father-in-law, Sir F. Pollock, some change will be made by which room will be found for him in another Court.

Lord Ranelagh died at his seat, Bunbury Hall, Nottinghamshire, on Friday morning. George Augustus Henry Anne Parkins, Baron Ranelagh in the Irish Peerage, and an English Baronet, was born in 1755; he became a Baron in 1800; and married Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, daughter of the Earl of Granard, in 1807. Lord and Lady Ranelagh separated some years ago, and her Ladyship has lived in France. Lord Ranelagh has left most of his large personal property to Mrs. Burt, "who, for about twenty years, has been living upon very intimate terms with him." The barony is extinct; the baronetcy falls to Mr. Thomas Parkins, of Raddington, near Nottingham; the entailed property goes to Lord Ranelagh's nephew, Sir Richard Levinge, of Knockdrin Castle, Ireland. In early life Lord Ranelagh was a "Whig and something more;" but in the seclusion of his latter years it is said that he became a Protectionist.

Sir J. Wigram has resigned his Vice-Chancellorship and retires on a becoming pension. He is succeeded by Baron Rolfe.

Joseph Hardy, the inventor of numerous mechanical improvements, died, a few days ago, at his residence, Frankfort Avenue, Rathmines, aged ninety-three years. The result of all his inventions during a long life, has been very considerable loss of time and property, without the slightest recompense from the Government, or the country benefited by his talents.

Mr. William Blacker, the eminent Irish agriculturist, and agent of the extensive estates of the Earl of Gosford, died at Armagh, on Sunday week, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, the Governor of St. Helena, died there on the 28th of August, after some months' illness. He entered the cavalry service in 1794 as a cornet, and served nine years in India, both under the command of the first Lord Harris, and afterwards under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He served under Lord Harris in the Mysore campaign in 1799, including the battle of Mallavelly, and the siege of Seringapatam, and with the division under Sir A. Wellesley in the campaign of 1801 against the Mahratta chief, Dhoondiah. From 1802 to 1804 he also served in the Mahratta country, and at the reduction of the ceded provinces. He subsequently served in the Peninsula. He was seventy-two years of age.

Major-General Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., died at Addiscombe-house, near Croydon, on the 21st ult., in his sixty-seventh year.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, died on the 22nd ult., at Alderley Park, Cheshire, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. In politics he was a Whig. The title and family property are now succeeded to by Lord Eddisbury.

Lord William Beresford, brother to the Marquis of Waterford, died on the 18th ult., at the Regent's Park barracks, aged thirty-eight. His lordship was a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and heir-presumptive in the Marquisate.

Dr. Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, who has been for a short time sojourning in England, died last week, at his residence, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

THE "DUKE OF GLEN TILT" has addressed the following to the *Times*:—"Sir,—Having seen so many accounts in the papers of the affair which took place in my park lately, I beg leave to explain the matter in a few words. I was walking through the grounds with a few friends, chiefly ladies, when two persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, in passing us, putting their glasses to their eyes, made some very impertinent remarks, which I in my position, and in justice to my visitors, thought proper to notice, but in as mild a manner as consistent. I was immediately attacked, first with words, and at last with blows; but having defended myself to the utmost of my ability, and fortunately with more success than the papers give me credit for, I gave them into the custody of my men, with private instructions to release them after seeing them safe out of the grounds. The accounts in the newspapers place me in so ridiculous a position that I think it necessary to send these few lines to you, hoping you will do me justice. Yours, &c., Atholl."

That peculiar kind of charity which excels in eating a dinner and giving a subscription after it, has been ably characterised by a waiter at the London Tavern as "The knife-and-fork-out-charity."

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (NOVEMBER).

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, which appears with this month's magazines, fully maintains the high position which it has taken among our literary organs. The first article of the present number is a warm-hearted, but discriminating sketch—half biographical, half critical—of Augustus Neander, in whose death—

"Germany has lost one of her greatest teachers, and the Christian world one of its chief ornaments. A purer or nobler character has seldom adorned any church—one in which the loftiest powers of nature and the lowliest graces of the gospel were more finely blended, and which more fixed, therefore, at once the love and the admiration of all who came in contact with it."

"One so thoroughly and graciously penetrated with the truths he taught, could not fail to exercise a wide impression, and to draw, as he did, many fine youthful minds under his happy sway. So true and lovely a character, united to so noble and exalted an intellect, could not fail of a rich harvest of influence: a harvest which long since begun to ripen in Germany, is yet by no means limited to the Protestantism of the Fatherland, but may be seen, to some extent, in almost every church and every Christian land. And could we venture to look into the future, we believe the name of Neander would be found a name of power, when perhaps some even more powerful in these days have perished; because then, as now, it will be a name not only drawing the homage, but alluring the love of man."

Another article, on a cognate subject, reviews Mackay's *Progress of the Intellect*, a recent addition to the growing library of rationalism. Clear, closely reasoned, and written with a dispassionate-ness which cannot be too much admired or imitated, it is a valuable contribution to our means of defence against the Protean and insidious foes by which Christianity is now assailed. The previous forbearance of the writer justifies the severity of his closing remarks:—

"Enough has been said, we think, to show that this book has all the characteristics of the class to which it belongs—a class, we are sorry to say, daily multiplying upon us. The effrontery of the author in giving utterance to the most startling and unauthorized statements, his disingenuousness in dealing with the materials of history, his dogmatism in matters of speculation, and the complacency with which he looks on his supposed work of demolition—all are precisely to the effect of what obtains generally in a large school who have given themselves to the task of destroying Christianity in our time. To a great extent the learning of this school is a show, and its reasoning a show; but, for a while, it will do its measure of mischief among the uninformed and the superficial."

"Sedgwick on Cambridge Studies" is a smart, perhaps too smart, exposure of "the extraordinary incapacity for philosophic thinking" of the celebrated geological professor, who is described as "one of the Cambridge dons," and is, as the reviewer thinks, an over-rated man. The characteristics of his mind are, we are told, "in no respect those of a philosopher. He argues like an *irritable woman*." "The opinion he opposes he vituperates; and naïvely imagines that his indignation is a syllogism." "At all times, and in all places, the style of argument betrays a mind naturally unfitted for the severe processes of ratiocination in any lengthened series." He also indulges in oracularities and aphoristic platitudes, and his logic carries him at times woefully astray. As a set-off against these serious accusations, which, to judge from the specimens given, do not appear to be without foundation, the scientific acquirements and ability of the Professor, as displayed in the volume under review, are handsomely acknowledged.

"The Philosophy of Apparitions" is, we think, too inconclusive, and written with too much of hesitancy, to convince the sceptics—among whom, we acknowledge, we must be numbered. The author's position may be gathered from one of the earlier sentences of the paper:—

"We have to confess that we feel disposed to dispute, as to both particulars, the entire correctness of what we have here represented to be the general feeling of the present generation. We find it impossible to discredit the multitude of unexceptionable evidence as to the fact of these so-called supernatural agencies—these mysterious communications with an unseen world; but, nevertheless, we are by no means prepared to acknowledge that there is in them anything really supernatural, or miraculous; that is, any departure from the established course of natural events."

As the subject would lead one to expect, the article furnishes much information which thinking men on both sides will find interesting and entertaining.

"Economics for the Future"—written with much point and force—traces the enactment of the now defunct Corn Laws to vicious currency legislation. Those laws "were, in essence, a scheme for exempting the soil and its produce from the action of that augmentation of the value of money which the Cash-payments Acts of 1819 brought about, and to the effects of which all the rest of the community were left exposed." The writer does not attribute existing derangements to a restricted currency, for, "as far as the interchange of commodities is concerned, whether the measure of value—the circulating money—be in great or in small quantity, is really a matter of indifference." He, however, regards the repeal of the Corn Laws as the precursor of other and more extensive

changes, for, "it appears to be certain that the existing fiscal system must eventually undergo considerable and searching revision." Commenting on the injurious action of indirect taxes, and after quoting the evidence given before the Committee on Commercial Distress, on the effects of the Tea Duties, he says:—

"Making every allowance for possible unintentional exaggeration on the part of the witness, we must come to something like this conclusion, that in exchange for this tea we sent to China a million and a half sterling in value, in the shape of manufactures, for which we got a similar value in tea. For these manufactures the Chinese consumer, after the Chinese duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* was charged, would have to pay probably not more than £1,725,000 in our money, which gives ten per cent. profit upon the goods. Whilst, in consequence of the enormous and preposterous British duty on the tea, the British consumer, before he can obtain it, pays perhaps nine to ten millions sterling! It would be a mere waste of words to expatiate upon the suicidal impolicy of this system. Those whom the bare statement cannot convince, must be impervious to all further reasoning."

"The Law and the Land" is an article of an equally practical character, and conclusively sums up the mischievous effects of the law of entails, and the present cumbrous mode of transferring landed property, both on agriculture and commerce generally. The origin of the system is thus pointed to:—

"We are far too much accustomed in England to regard land, not merely as the evidence of wealth and social superiority, but as the symbol of power, political and otherwise. The possessors of land are magistrates and grand jurors—a qualification in land is necessary for Parliament, and for many other places of honour and emolument. We are far too prone, as a people, to regard the man of many acres as the man of many virtues and many qualifications, civil, social, and mental. We bow down too much, as a people, before the territorial aristocracy, owning counties and parts of counties—before the men of fifty and sixty thousand pounds a year in dirty acres—to use the words of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. We pay far too much attention to the owner of land in fee, and too little attention to the distinction between the raw material, land, and the most valuable additions made to that raw material by the industry and labour of the tenant, or, to use the feudal word, the vassal. This arises from the feudal origin of all our real property law, and from the notorious fact—notorious above all to legal men, and more especially to chancery barristers—that the state of the tenure in Great Britain has been created, moulded, and regulated by causes purely and essentially feudal."

The remaining articles are on the "Physical Features of South Africa," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Chateaubriand's Memoirs," and "Wordsworth's Autobiographical Poem"—all ably written, but our space will not allow us to indulge in detailed description.

We have seldom read a more vigorously written historical paper than the opening article in the ECLECTIC REVIEW, on the character and career of Cæsar, whom Merivale, in his "History of the Romans under the Empire," defends and eulogizes, but who is denounced by the writer with unsparing severity. It is a very able and interesting article. "The Pulpit, its Defects and Capabilities," has for its text, what we fear must be held to be a truth:—

"That the pulpit has not that hold on the public mind which it once had, and that men are not so seriously affected by the great truths proclaimed from it as they once were. The sad reality, patent to all but the wilfully unconvinced, is, that the weekly teachings from the Word of God do not produce that effect on the people which, from the awful importance of their subject, we might reasonably expect them to do."

This state of things is attributed to,—1st. The influence of the "weaker part of the religious literature of the day—those small periodicals in which the state of our churches is being perpetually canvassed, and by which an unwholesome agitation and constant dissatisfaction are excited towards that among us which is invigorating and elevating to the mind—in which not doctrines alone, but the very phraseology in which they are expressed are stereotyped." 2nd. The frequency of the services in which ministers are required to engage, and which renders close study impossible. 3rd. The narrow range of subjects which they are allowed to discuss; and, 4th, The "pastoral habits common to the age," as the multifarious occupations tacked on to the minister's primary duty, and the "ambulatory dissipation" of pastoral visits. Some of the suggestions are valuable, and the whole is forcible, but is by no means exhaustive of the subject. "Germania: its Courts, Camps, and People," is a review of "a couple of volumes by a lady (the Baroness Blaze de Bury), who comes forth as the bold and uncompromising champion of all royalties and aristocracies, be they of the deepest dye of despotism, and flings down the gauntlet to revolutionists of all classes and grades." "The Manufacture of Sugar," calls attention to Dr. Scoffern's new process for refining sugar, and to the discreditable conduct of the Government in surreptitiously obtaining a condemnation of it, and using its influence to prevent the working of the process in the colonies. It is stated that in the manufacture of sugar in our colonies, as now carried on, sixty-six per cent. of the juice is totally lost, and in India a still larger quantity. Acetates of lead have been known to be the most effective

agent to complete the work of crystallization, but the problem has been to afterwards abstract them "without spoiling their own beautiful work." This has at length been solved by Dr. Scoffern; but, inasmuch as the adoption of his plan "does not suit the interests of the great mercantile and refining houses of this country," the Government has, by "an interference as unprecedented as it is uncalled for," sought to damage by pronouncing it, on insufficient grounds, to be detrimental to health. The moral bearings of this great discovery are thus alluded to:—

"The tendency of improvements in the manufacture of sugar is in itself anti-slavery; the steam-engine becomes the slave, and the slave the intelligent superintendent of its movements. At present, the demand for manual labour is so great and insatiable, that the most rigorous exertions of the slaves cannot keep pace with it. Relax this demand, do away with the immense drain upon manual exertion, and multiply, notwithstanding, the produce three-fold, and where is slavery? It is, as far as sugar is concerned, virtually abolished. Now is not this an object worth contending for? Apply the patent where you will, in the British colonies of the West Indies, or in the slave districts of the United States, Spain, and Portugal, the result is in kind the same. It may differ in degree. As applied to the British sugar-growing countries it offers greater advantages, since in the increase of quantity and reduction of the price of the article, it strikes a death-blow at slavery, and reascitates, at the same time, the energies of a soil which formerly poured forth its wealth in abundance at our feet. The gain in this point of view is ours and the world's."

"A Fable for Critics" is a notice of a rhyming production, in the Hudibrastic style, published on the other side of the Atlantic, and which appears to possess superior merit. The political article of the number is on "The Present Position and Policy of Austria," in which the perfidious despotism and infatuation of that power, in destroying the independence of Hungary, is ably exposed and vigorously denounced. It appears, however, to us, to be written in the spirit of the traditional dogmas of diplomacy; for, says the writer:—

"If called upon to advise, we should say—Trust not to those who maintain that England should abstain from taking any active part in foreign politics; for it is these very men who desire to act the most, by encouraging others to act. With such advantages at her disposal, it is easy to judge what is the policy most suited to the dignity and the interests of England—whether to wrap herself in an ill-calculated egotism, abandoning all influence to those who, well aware that Europe will never tranquilly submit to despotism so long as there is one country great in the enjoyment of liberty, consider their task unaccomplished until they shall have ruined England—or whether the policy of this country engages her to occupy the position which is her due, of protecting her own interests by protecting the cause of rational liberty. To occupy such a position, England requires no propaganda—still less any armed propaganda; nothing more is necessary than, either to impose the principle of non-intervention upon all, or not to remain the only Power devoid of influence on the destinies of Europe. . . . In the face of this permanent intervention, exercised by the absolute Powers, what is the duty of those Governments which have the happiness to watch over and protect the interests of powerful and free countries? Is it to abandon the influence they possess, and passively to await the progress of the evil, or to exercise it in favour of the principle they represent, that spirit of order which alone promises permanence—order based upon liberty? France, wavering between two extreme principles, is incapable for the moment of exercising an influence upon the affairs of Europe; it therefore devolves upon England, who, by her power, and by the happy use which she makes of liberty, is its most worthy representative, to watch over the interests of that principle which has rendered her great and prosperous."

The remaining papers are a view of Wordsworth's "Prelude," the "Memorials of Theophilus Trinal," and Hävernicks "Introduction to the Pentateuch."

The editor of the ART JOURNAL "reports progress" in relation to continental preparations for the great Exhibition. "Actual experience," he says, "and very careful examination, have much contributed to withdraw from us all apprehension that the contest can be injurious to British interests." "The English manufacturer who declines entering on the contest from fear of being worsted, is, to say the least, labouring under a delusion." The details of his tour are very interesting, and suggestive also. The unfortunate Royal Commissioners, over whose acts he exercises censorship, are described as plunging deeper into the mire at every step they take. A fine bust of Jenny Lind, Wilkie's "Peep o' Day Boy's Cabin," and Wilson's "Hadrian's Villa," are among the pictorial embellishments of the number.

We must postpone our notice of the remaining periodicals to next week.

The Wesleyan Missions in Jamaica and Honduras De-limited: illustrated by a map and thirty-three lithograph views. By the Rev. PETER SAMUEL, twelve years a Missionary in Jamaica. London: Partridge and Oakley.

THIS book answers correctly to its title: it is a history of Wesleyan missions in Jamaica. Other missions are barely alluded to. Those who are interested in tracing the rise and progress of particular stations will find here an ample collection of facts. To the Wesleyan community this volume will be very valuable, as containing a consecutive account of their mission in this important island. We do not wish to say a word in disparagement

of Mr. Samuel's work; but we have been unable to repress a quiet smile at the neat way in which he attributes to Wesleyanism almost the sole honour of procuring the emancipation of the slaves. Honour bright all the world over, is our notion of things; and considering the rather timid and sometimes truckling policy of the Wesleyan denomination, and the very spruce personal self-respect that made the Wesleyan missionaries "pass by on the other side," while Knibb and others were running the risk of tar and feathers, a little less of "didn't we play the organ well" would have been more to our taste. But tastes differ. The lithograph views are free and spirited, and what is more, accurate.

Religious Scepticism and Infidelity; their History, Cause, Cure, and Mission. By J. A. LANGFORD. London: John Chapman.

ON this very important subject Mr. Langford has written vigorously and sometimes discerningly; but we are far from thinking that he has gone over the whole breadth of the subject, or that he has laid open all the hidden causes of the scepticism of our times. Many far-reaching truths, many pregnant suggestions, are to be found throughout the volume, and render it worth the perusal of thoughtful Christian people. Its subject presses for consideration, and the author may be profitably heard concerning it. But while we agree with much that is said, and admire the clear, fluent, forcible style in which it is expressed, we consider that many portions of the work contain exaggerations and misstatements; and sometimes we find opinions which we hold to be entirely erroneous and noxious. Neither do we like the confident, self-complacent, dogmatic tone which pervades nearly the whole discussion. The inquiry into the history of scepticism in various countries manifests much research and discrimination. The following chapters assign its causes as follows:—The declension of the churches from their ideal—bibliolatry—law-church establishments—sectarianism—and the antagonism of religious teachers to philosophy and science. The suggested cures are presentations of the obverse of these. Some hopeful thoughts are thrown out on the subject of the mission of scepticism. Our attachment to free thought and our sense of the need of a fresh consideration of the aspects of modern infidelity, incline us to consider attentively any work like the present: where cherished convictions will not permit us to approve, we are glad to get at the views and conclusions of all sincere men whose point of observation is different from our own. If we are right in supposing that we recognise in Mr. Langford one who is not ashamed to write himself elsewhere "Chairmaker," his book has the additional value, no inconsiderable one, of being founded on observation, favoured by his position, of the character and causes of the prevalent scepticism of the working-classes. It is dedicated to Mr. George Dawson, and confesses to the appropriation of much which he will detect as his own. Guided by the clue thus supplied by the author himself, it is impossible not to observe the Dawson manner and tone, as well as colour of thought; we need not characterise them, and we need not hesitate to say we don't like them.

Cholera and its Cures: an Historical Sketch. By J. S. BUSHNAN, M.D. London: Orr and Co.

THIS publication is calculated to be extensively useful. The author, having been a close observer of the epidemic cholera during its two most remarkable outbreaks in this country, has furnished us with a mass of most valuable documents connected with its origin, progress, development, and methods of cure.

After presenting us with an interesting historical sketch of the progress of the cholera in foreign lands to its invasion of our own shores, and detailing the opinions of eminent men, both of ancient and modern times, concerning its nature—the writer next proceeds to his great theme, the investigation of the causes or source of cholera. On this point we think he merits especial attention;—for after a hasty notice of sundry "novel speculations" which have been broached,—such, for instance, as the hypothesis of electrical changes—of ozone—of certain peculiar conditions of the air, or water, &c., the truth or error of which, he says, remains to be decided,—he at once fixes upon one cause which, during the late epidemic, appears to have given intensity to the disease, and rendered it doubly fatal. In two successive chapters of great value, entitled "The dwellings of the poor a source of Cholera," and "The sanitary conditions of London in 1832 and 1848," he has, we think, succeeded in establishing the relation between defective sanitary regulations and the spread of typhus and cholera, beyond all reasonable doubt. Indeed the mass of evidence he has collected in proof of this, though sickening and revolting in the extreme, is perfectly irresistible and overwhelming. We therefore earnestly recommend a careful perusal of this part of the work, in order that it may be clearly seen and felt how much our security and exemption from the power of these frightful maladies are made to depend upon the vigour and promptitude of our sanitary reformation. We give an extract or two in confirmation of this remark:—

"In the middle of August, 1849, Mr. Murray, the registrar for the Hackney-road district of Bethnal-green, made the following report to the registrar-general.

"The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August will long be remembered in this neighbourhood; the hurried passing and re-passing of messengers, and the wailing of relatives, filled the streets with confusion and woe, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity. The deaths chiefly happened in a space of about four hundred yards by one hundred and fifty. This space includes the Nichol-streets, Half, Old, and New, Nichol's row, Turville-street, and the courts, &c., connected with them." With very great interest did we turn to Dr. Gavin's account of particular streets, to see in what sanitary condition these death-struck spots were when he visited them in his ramblings. The cholera had not then broken out. His mind could have been biased by no prejudices. The following is the account he gives of Half Nichol-street: "On the surface of this street were bountifully strewn all kinds of dust, dirt, refuse, and garbage. It is not cleansed more than once in three weeks or a month; and though cleansed (nominally) only last week, it was as filthy and dirty as if apparently it had not been cleansed for months. The inhabitants, in order to get rid of their refuse, solid as well as fluid, are compelled to throw it on the streets, there to putrefy and be mixed up with the mud. In consequence of the free exposure of the animal and vegetable remains, in a pasty state, to the sun, the muddy compost becomes most offensive to the smell, and a constant cause of disease and death to the inhabitants. Invariably wherever such filthy streets are found, so likewise are fever and other zymotic diseases. Loud complaints were made to me, that the only way of getting rid of the refuse was to throw it on the streets, as the dustmen would not take it away unless paid for so doing. The inhabitants of this street complained bitterly that 'the people in it never died a natural death, but were murdered by the fever.' In the back yard of No. 21, in this street, the soakage from the neighbouring privies had permeated through the walls, infiltrated them, and spread itself over the yard, when the offensive soil was covered over, and, as it were, dammed up by collections of dust, cinders, and refuse. The poor-rate collector complained of this place as a great nuisance."—In Nos. 6, 9, 12, 16, 21, and 22, of this street, eight deaths occurred during the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August. The same street in which the unfortunates who dwelt in it complained in 1848, that its inhabitants 'never died a natural death, but were murdered by the fever,' was the same street which formed the scene of Mr. Murray's graphic sketch in 1849.—The same house, the walls of the back-yard of which Dr. Gavin said in 1848 were infiltrated by night-soil from the neighbouring privies, and the yard itself spread over with the same, only dammed in and covered by cinders and refuse—this same house, No. 21, was one of the earliest visited by cholera in 1849. During the progress of the cholera, death, induced by that disease, entered two-thirds of the houses in Half Nichol-street; more than half the houses in Turville-street; nearly half those in New Nichol-street; and more than a third of those in Old Nichol-street. 'The moral bearings of the question are,' says Dr. Gavin, 'too vast to enter on!'

The following is an extract from the Report of the Sanitary Commission:—

"Having consulted in relation to the rise and spread of cholera, the experience obtained in the most severely-visited districts in the metropolis, and also the most authentic records of the experience in the principal towns in Great Britain and in Europe, we find in relation to this disease;—that amidst the town populations the cholera visits with more severity the same classes of persons and the same places, and is governed by nearly the same circumstances, as typhus.—That it has been proved by experience that those circumstances are generally removable by proper sanitary arrangements, and that typhus is, to a great extent, preventible; and we have every reason to believe that the spread of cholera is preventible by the like means, namely, by general and combined sanitary arrangements. That these arrangements, instead of being incidental and collateral to other measures, are paramount and principal, and effective, not only against cholera, but also against other epidemics."

The author next proceeds to speak of "Proposed Cures for Cholera"—but upon this head we must be brief;—suffice it to say, that reviewing the results of the treatment employed by a vast majority of practitioners, he has been forced to draw the painful conclusion, "That the means generally adopted have done but little to diminish its mortality." He therefore devotes a chapter to the "Saline Treatment,"—in which he dilates on the success which has attended its employment in various public institutions—and records his own opinion, that "to Dr. Stevens we are indebted for a method of treatment by which the mortality from cholera was reduced to above five per cent. of the cases in which that method was employed,"—and that "cholera may thus be shorn of its terrors, and subdued within the grasp of science."

We conclude by remarking, that the work contains several useful tables, illustrating many important points in the history of the epidemic.

The Task of the Age: an Enquiry into the Condition of the Working Classes, and the Means of their Moral and Social Elevation. By D. G. PAINE. London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.—Many persons will be able to spare money and time for this useful and suggestive little volume, to whom other larger and profounder works on the same subject are inaccessible. Many of Mr. Paine's remarks are forcible and true. The two last chapters, on the press, and the measure of success to be anticipated, are healthy and vigorous in their tone. We strongly urge on all concerned the following remark:—"The literary utterers of contaminated wares have no dread of the rivalry of the Tract Society, and so long as the yearnings of the people are for the spiced articles which now engross their taste, they will be corrupted by an endless supply of low, cheap, gaudy, envenomed literature, unless we succeed in providing for them that which, while harmless in tendency, shall

equally interest and amuse them."—*The Illustrated Manual of Geography, Physical and Political.* By EDWARD FARR, F.S.A. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.—This is a handsome looking school-book, with many good woodcut illustrations; but the most worthless manual of geography conceivable. Every chapter is deficient in important information respecting the physical and political condition of the countries described, and there are no maps. Though the book is dated "May, 1850," the author's "System of the Universe" excludes Neptune and the several small planets recently discovered. His chapter on Great Britain omits all mention of Wales—does not give the name of a single mountain—makes no reference to Oxford or Cambridge—and yet gives an account of John Knox's house in Edinburgh, and names the University of Edinburgh, though silent as to the existence of all others. This is a sample of the execution of the whole.—*A Compendium of Modern Geography.* Ninth edition; greatly enlarged. To which are now added, "The Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Mathematical Geography, Astronomy, and Physical Geography. With Eleven Maps. By Rev. A. STEWART. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.—This has long and deservedly been a favourite and widely-used school-book. It was much in advance of all similar works for many years, and the publishers are determined that it shall maintain its high reputation. Its information is brought down to the most recent geographical and territorial changes; its maps are good, and contain the latest discoveries; and upwards of a hundred pages are added to this edition, chiefly on Physical Geography, illustrated by a most admirable coloured physical chart of the globe, by the celebrated Johnstons. The work will more than maintain its place as a most comprehensive, well-arranged, satisfactory class-book.—*An Introductory Treatise on Mensuration, in Theory and Practice.* By J. R. YOUNG. London: Simms and McIntyre.—The principal features are a full and complete discussion of the various subjects, abundance of practical examples, and the following matters unusual in such introductory works—short sections on Logarithms and Plane Trigonometry, tables in connexion with them, and tables of Natural Sines and Tangents to five places of decimals. It is a very complete, accurate, and perspicuous work; excellently adapted to the use of schools.—*History of Alexander the Great.* By JACOB ABBOTT. London: Simms and McIntyre.—We welcome another of these cheap reprints of Jacob Abbott's delightful histories. The story of Alexander is finely and effectively told, and leaves the right moral impression.—*The Sailor's Hymn Book.* Third edition, enlarged. London: Ward and Co.—Compiled under the direction of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society; and apparently selected with taste and judgment, as to the majority of the compositions.—*The Law of Kindness.* By the Rev. T. PYNE, A.M. London: Gilpin.—A small work on a great subject. The spirit of Christian suavity breathes throughout its pages. It is a very suitable book for a present to those who may be imperfectly acquainted with the principle it seeks to develop and enforce.—*The Church in Danger.* By VERITAS, London: John Chapman.—*Spiritual Blessings; a Discourse on Personal Election and Divine Sovereignty.* With an Appendix. By the late Rev. J. FLETCHER, D.D. Fifth edition. London: John Snow.—*The Mosaic Sabbath; or, an Inquiry into the Supposed Present Obligation of the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment.* By a LAYMAN. London: Chapman and Hall.

PROTECTIONIST PILOT BALLOONS.—At the annual meeting of the Somersetshire County Protectionist and Conservative Association, last week, Mr. W. Miles and Sir Alexander Hood sent up some political balloons of discovery for their party. Mr. Miles recalled the words of his lamented friend Lord George Bentinck, addressed to him a year after the passing of the act abolishing protective duties: "He stated what he supposed to be the hopelessness of again looking forward to a return of protective duties; but at the same time he thought, the support which, after a period had elapsed, import-duties for the sake of a revenue would gain throughout the country, would be very great." Mr. Miles asked his farmer hearers to look the thing in the face for a moment, and see, for instance, what 6s. duty on wheat would do: a move must be made in Parliament next year of some kind or other; and if he saw no power of regaining protection, he was for gaining, as well as they could, reduction of taxation. His own opinion, however, was put forward without any consultation with Lord Stanley. Sir Alexander Hood admitted that what the landlord is losing the manufacturer is gaining in diminution of pauperism and crime. He advised them to attack the Ministry in a vulnerable point, by requiring a reduction of their salaries and those of their ambassadors. Several speakers advised exclusive dealing with towns which return Protectionist members. Votes of confidence in the members present—Mr. Miles, Sir A. Hood, and Mr. Moody, were passed.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

What is it that most bothers a cabinet-maker? Putting a leg to the multiplication table.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

FORMS OF SALUTATION.—We may search through the whole map—we may follow the history of human speech from Adam's first aleph, beth, ab, to the last number of the *Fonetic Nus*—for it is now dead—we may decipher the Cuneiform inscriptions, and learn to be as fluent in Zeud as Borrow can patter Zincali; but it will be impossible to find anything finer, deeper than John Bull's How are you? and How do you do? They are the Calpe and Abyla of salutation. The How do you do? is sufficient to account for Trafalgar, Waterloo, steam engine, railway, Exeter Hall, *Times* newspaper, *Punch* itself; and if Thomson had known what he was about, he, living before the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and the colonies was dreamt of, would unquestionably have made "How do you do?" the chorus or burthen of Rule Britannia. To do! Surely this contains the whole essence of productive existence, national or individual. To do! It is the Law and the Prophets, the theorick and practick, the whole contexture of life. And this doing is so universal among us, it is such a completely recognised and accepted fact, that we do not ask a man, as the dreaming, pipe-compelling, beer-bemused Germans do, "was machst du?" what dost thou? but only how you do it? Do you must; there is no question about that. The only thing to know is to know how you do it. Again, let us think, for a moment, upon the value and extent of the sister-phrase, "How are you?" Observe the wonderful practicality of it, so closely united with the widest universality. It comes to the point at once, straight as a dart; and yet, if you take the trouble to follow it out a little, whither does it not lead you? "How are you?" is indeed the question. All knowledge and science, all reason, thought, imagination, is nothing else but the effort of the blinded Cyclops feeling about the walls of his cavern; all merely a struggling to find out this and no other thing; namely, how we are. Perhaps, when a few more hundred years have carried us a few steps further onward towards pure intelligence, men will cast aside their lumbering tools of dialectics—their syllogisms, their illustrations, their definitions, the rubbish of the schools, the "rags and tatters," as Milton calls them, "dropped from the overworn shoulders of Time"—and formalize all their inquiries, metaphysical, political, physiological, in this one comprehensive question, "How are we?" Happy if the advance of knowledge in that twenty-ninth or thirtieth century shall enable its Brougham or Whewell to answer, "Pretty well, I thank you." A man were owl-blind, we think, who in the "Hoo's a' w' ye?" of the kindly Scot, could not perceive the mixture of national pawkiness with hospitable cordiality. One sees in the mind's eye the canny chieft, who would invite you to dinner three days in the week, but who would look twice at your bill before he discounted it. Just as complete as the Irish peasant's "Long life to your honour—may you make your bed in glory!" wherein is plainly reflected the violent and exaggerated enthusiasm of the inborn character, the common phrase of their everyday life being a better warrant of their oriental origin than any Ogham chronicles, or *aggrí somnia* of their addled Vallanceys. In this little phrase we find engrossed, so that he who runs may read, the very essence of a people endowed with a peculiar vivacity and impressionableness of feeling, and which has been long modified by a religion addressing itself rather to the senses and fancy than to the reason. But this is not the time for being hard upon the Pope.—*Quarterly Review*.

BEGGARS IN AMERICA.—In this part of the world, although we have once seen a woman ploughing, once found a party of girls making hay with the men of the family, and occasionally observed women hoeing potatoes or corn, we have never yet seen a sight very common in the fields of the Old World—we have never yet met a single gleaner. Probably this is not entirely owing to the prosperous state of the country, for there are many poor among us. "The poor ye have with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." In the large towns, who has not seen the wretched creatures who pick up the filthy rags from the rubbish and mud of the streets? Where human beings can earn a livelihood in this way in the cities, gleaning in the fields of the country ought not to surprise one. Even about our villages there are not only many persons in want, a number supported by the public, but there are usually others also who may be called regular beggars; men, and women, and children, who had rather beg than work. Let not the accusation be thought a harsh one. There are, even in our small rural communities, fathers and mothers who teach their children to beg; alas! who deliberately encourage their children in thieving and lying, and vice of the foulest kinds. Where such things exist, it cannot be the great prosperity of the country which keeps the gleaner from following in the reaper's steps. Probably there are several reasons why gleaning is not practised here. Food is comparatively cheap; our paupers are well-fed, and those who ask for food are freely supplied by private charity. Wheat-bread and meat, and butter and sugar, and tea and coffee, are looked upon as necessities, openly asked for by the applicant, and freely bestowed by the giver.—*Miss Cooper's Rural Hours*.

Intolerance—being irreligious for the sake of religion, and hating our fellow-creatures, out of pretended love to their Creator.

A lady of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied, "But then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

GLEANINGS.

WANTED TO KNOW.—If steam-ships are used in navigating the "sea of troubles." If ships in "stays" are addicted to "tight lacing." If it is owing to the rate of interest being cheap that so many are buried "in oblivion." Whether the sun shone during the "dark ages." Whether the "tale" which the ghost of Hamlet's father could unfold, was "founded on fact." The elevation of the "pinnacle of fame" above the ocean. The extreme length of the "Long Parliament." If hydropathic treatment would be likely to cure the "eruptions" of Mount Etna.

A dandy is a chap that would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

At a debating meeting in Indiana, one of the speakers made the following practical comparison:—"A smoky chimney is no more to be compared to a scolding wife than a little nigger to a dark night."

"What is system?" asked a young lady of a man of letters. "It is," replied the scholar, "a faggot of ideas, well arranged, and neatly bound together."

In the late address of the Roman Catholic bishops to the people of Ireland, the late Synod is called "the most solemn and important assembly that has been held by the Irish church since the days of her glorious *Apostle*, St. Patrick." We (*Times*) had not the advantage of knowing, until this occasion, that St. Patrick was one of the Apostles. In another part of the Synodical Address (p. 15) we observe that these Hibernian prelates speak of "the precincts of the domestic circle where nothing unedified should be permitted to enter."

The *Sacramento Transcript* gives an instance of Californian precocity,—the writer, we imagine, is the "imp" left alone. "It is hoped the readers of the *Transcript* will excuse the appearance of the paper this morning, as the editors have gone up the river with the city fathers, on a pleasure excursion—the pressman has got the diarrhoea—the foreman kept 'blue Monday' yesterday—and the roller-boy attended the bull-fight last night."

The *Plymouth Journal* says that the following lines have been penned for the epitaph of a young Methodist recently deceased:—

"Oh, snatched away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no *Conference* tomb,
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves the earliest of the year,
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom."

Does the *Plymouth Journal* need to be informed that this is the opening verse of one of Byron's Hebrew melodies, with no other change but the word *Conference* for *ponderous*?—*Leader*.

The *New Englander* commences an article, "Give us joy, good reader! We have heard Jenny Lind! And not only heard, but seen her; basked in the sunlight of her joyous smile, been ravished by her transcendent melody, feasted to satiety upon the wholesomeness of her pure presence; have clapped, shouted, swung our hats, waved our handkerchiefs, to her honour; in short, been transported, excited, carried away, lost to ourselves, with a generous enthusiasm towards the pale Swede! All this have we enjoyed and done since we last conversed with you! Give us joy!"

"Hip, hip, hurrah!"—Originally a war cry, adopted by the stormers of a German town, wherein a great many Jews had taken their refuge. The place being sacked, they were all put to the sword, under the shouts of, *Hierosolyma est perdita!* From the first letter of those words (H. e. p.) an exclamation was contrived. We little think, when the wine sparkles in the cup, and soul-stirring toasts are applauded by our "Hip, hip, hurrah!" that we record the fall of Jerusalem, and the cruelty of Christians against the chosen people of God.—*Notes and Queries*.

POETRY.

THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Beside the ungathered rice he lay,
His sickle in his hand;
His breast was bare, his matted hair
Was buried in the sand.
Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep,
He saw his native land.
Wide through the landscape of his dream
The lordly Niger flowed;
Beneath the palm trees on the plain
Once more a king he strode;
And heard the tinkling caravans
Descend the mountain road.
He saw once more his dark-eye'd queen
Among her children stand;
They clasped his neck, they kissed his cheeks,
They held him by the hand;
A tear fell from the sleeper's lids,
And fell into the sand.
And then, at furious speed he rode
Along the Niger's bank;
His bridle reins were golden chains,
And with a martial clank
At each leap he could feel his scabbard of steel
Smiting his stallion's flank.
Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright flamingoes flew;
From morn till night he followed their flight
O'er the plains where the tamarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of the Caffer huts,
And the ocean rose to view.
At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream,
And the river-horse as he crushed the reeds
Behind some hidden sand;
And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums,
Through the triumph of his dream.
The forests, with their myriad tongues,
Shouted of liberty;
And the blast of the desert cried aloud
With a voice so loud and free
That he started in his sleep and smiled;
At their tempestuous glee.
He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of day;
For death had illumined the land of sleep,
And his lifeless body lay,
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away!

BIRTH.

October 29, at Preston-hall, Kent, the wife of EDWARD L. BETTS, Esq., of a son.

October 30, the wife of the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden Town, of a son.

October 30, the wife of Mr. NATHANIEL CHURLEY, of 4, Commercial-place, Brixton, of a daughter.

October 30, at North-town Villa, Maidenhead, the wife of Mr. J. H. MICKLEM, of a son.

November 1, at Russell-square, the wife of S. MORTON Peto, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 29, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Earl of COUN- TOWN to DORA, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice PENNEFATHER.

October 22, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Mr. CHARLES SPITTLEHOUSE to BETSY, third and only surviving daughter of the late Mr. R. WILLMORE, farmer, of Leicester Forest.

October 22, at the General Baptist Chapel, Wood-gate, Lough- borough, Mr. WILLIAM CARTLIDGE to Miss SARAH CASTLEDINE, both of Long Wharton.

October 23, at Plaistow, by the Rev. J. Curwen, Mr. WILLIAM EVAN FRANKS, of Fenchurch-street and Norwood, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of T. ROBERTS, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex.

October 29, in the Independent Chapel, Kelvedon, by the Rev. S. Cansby, Mr. RICHARD ORTON, of Oswestry, to Miss SOPHIA SUSAN CONSTABLE, of Kelvedon.

October 29, at Winterton, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Nelson, rector of the same place, and father of the bride, WILLIAM BURNLEY HUME, second son of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., to ELIZA G. NELSON.

October 31, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the father of the bridegroom, RICHARD STEPHENS, Esq., late of Merton College, eldest son of the Rev. R. Stephens, vicar of Belgrave, Leicestershire, to HENRIETTA MARIA, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir H. POTTINGER, Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor of Madras.

October 31, at the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. JOHN VERNON, of Ashover, to Miss CHAR- LOTTE MELLON, of Wingerworth.

November 2, at North Cray, Kent, by the Rev. S. Holmes, JOHN SIMS REEVES, Esq., the eminent English tenor, to CHAR- LOTTE EMMA LUCOMBE, the celebrated soprano, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Lucombe, formerly librarian, of Brighton.

November 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Hungerford, Berks, by the Rev. J. Williams, Mr. HENRY SHIRIMPTON, of Wallingford, to SARAH, only daughter of the Rev. R. FROST, of Hungerford.

DEATHS.

October 16, fell at Kalervi, whilst leading a charge at the head of his brigade of light cavalry, Brigadier-General EARDLEY WILMOT, K.S.V., &c., of the Austrian army, an old and distinguished officer, and formerly a Major in her Majesty's service.

October 21, at his residence, Rose-bank, Hanwell, Middlesex, aged 81, THOMAS HUME, Esq., M.D. Oxon, physician to the Duke of Wellington in Portugal.

October 23, suddenly, at Ringwood, Hants, aged 49, CAROLINE, daughter of the late A. CARTER, Esq.

October 30, at Hull, aged 40 years, SOPHIA, the wife of Mr. E. MCGITT, and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. E. Hare.

November 4, EMMA, the wife of J. FENNINGS, Esq., of Fen- sington Wharf, and King's-road, Clapham Park.

November 4, of pneumonia, aged 2 years and 9 months EMMA ALDRIDGE, the second daughter of Mr. G. DOWMAN, of Southampton.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMER- CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding the receipt of some inauspicious intelligence concerning the affairs of Hesse, and the diligence of certain speculators in endeavouring to fabricate a panic, the English Market has considerably improved, both in stability and in price, since we last wrote. The news of the invasion of Hesse by the Austrians and Bavarians has produced no adverse effect, the advices from Berlin and Vienna being considered favourable to a peace- ful solution of the entire German question. The total improvement since our last has been $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols, $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 2s. in Exchequer Bills, and a similar pro- portion in other securities.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	269	270				
Bank Stock ..	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Exchq. Bills..	68 pm.	68 pm.				
India Bonds ..	— pm.	68 pm.				
Long Annuity.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 13-16	All Saints—Holiday.	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the Foreign Market business has been stea- dier. News from Mexico is anticipated now with interest, but the general expectation is that the scheme of the Finance Minister will be adopted by the Congress. Mexican has been done at 32, Pe- ruvian Deferred 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, Portuguese 88, Russian 97, and Spanish Actives at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Austrian Credit appears to be getting lower and lower. A letter from Galatz to a house in the City, says:—"Don't send us any bills upon Austrian houses; they are useless; no one will take them." Such is the credit and commerce of the Austrian empire, which yet has thought of going to war with Prussia!

The Share Market has suffered from another temporary depression since our last, from which it has again risen. A very fair amount of business has since been done with advancing prices. The traffic returns for the week are increasingly favour- able, exhibiting an increase over the corresponding week of last year of no less than £33,864 in the aggregate amount received. The amount of calls for the present month is £363,334, or about half of the amount which fell due last November. The meetings held during the week have been com- paratively uninteresting. The Great Indian Pen- insula Railway is being proceeded with, and the portion of the line between Bombay and Tannah will be first contracted for. It is stated that eco- nomy of expenditure will be kept in view by the directors, and that it will be secured also by the control exercised through the East India Board. We see also that a station is to be made at Kilburn

by the London and North-Western Company so soon as the new route by the East and West India Dock Railway from Chalk Farm to the Blackwall Railway shall have been completed.

Accounts from New York by the last steamer mention a further arrival of gold dust to the amount of £500,000, and confirm previous statements in regard to the yield of the new "diggings." A run had occurred upon the banking-houses at San Francisco, which had grown into a panic, and had caused the stoppage of four firms, the names being Henry M. Naglee, Simmons, Hutchinson, and Co., Henry Howison, and Farley, Johnson, and Co. The first of these is described as "one of the oldest" of the San Francisco bankers. Other houses were run upon—some to a considerable amount, but they had stood their ground, and at the departure of the steamer the rush was subsiding.

Trade in the provinces is in a generally prosperous condition, to which, however, the Iron Trade is an exception. A journal published in the iron districts thus describes the state of things:—"There are no prices: it is useless any longer to conceal the fact—the iron trade is in a most deplorable state—the work of ruin has been going on for months to an extent not hitherto dreamt of. The Welsh masters will go on producing until a sterner power compel them to hold their hand. The mischief already done in Scotland is so great that the final catastrophe cannot be far distant; such is the desperate condition of the iron trade that it is scarcely possible to predict what disasters are at hand."

The Corn Market yesterday was firm at previous rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97½	Brazil	89½
Do. Account	97½	Ecuador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	96½	Dutch 4 per cent ..	89
2½ New	98½	French 3 per cent ..	—
Long Annuities	7½	Granada	18
Bank Stock	213½	Mexican 5 per cent ..	31½
India Stock	289	Portuguese	33
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	97
June	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	18
India Bonds	88 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	39
		Ditto Passive	8

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of Oct., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	20,406,555	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,360,388
		Silver Bullion	45,687
	£29,406,555		£29,406,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,503,000	Government Securities ..	14,223,901
Reserve	3,107,870	Dead Weight Annuity ..	10,866,740
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	6,251,803	Notes	9,586,855
Other Deposits	9,938,411	Gold and Silver Coins ..	567,114
Seven-day and other Bills	1,396,006		
	£35,249,610		£35,249,610

Dated the 31st day of Oct., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Zion Chapel, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Merton Chapel, Merton, Surrey.
Grosvener-street Chapel, Portsea.
Trinity Chapel, Waverley, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

MORTON, HENRY BROOKS, Brighton, chemist, November 12, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and Messrs. Bennett and Housman, Brighton.
GREEN, WILLIAM, Throgmorton-street, stock broker, November 12, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane.

SKAM, THOMAS, Claremont-terrace and Penbury-place, Wandsworth-road, and York-road, Battersea, builder, November 8, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

SHILLING, HUGH, Brighton, grocer, November 12, December 10; solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and Messrs. Bennett and Housman, Brighton.

WARNER, SAMUEL ALFRED, Southampton-street, Strand, property manufacturer, November 13, December 12; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plevins, Old Jewry-chambers.

MILLER, ARTHUR, Emsworth, Hampshire, ropemaker, November 14, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and Mr. Cole, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
GUALTER, EPHRAIM, West Ham, Essex, baker, November 15, December 12; solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Linley, Conisbrough, Yorkshire, silth manufacturer, second div. of 6d.; November 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—S. and J. Chappel, Leeds, earthenware manufacturers, first div. of 3s. 5d., and first div. of 2s. 3d. on the separate estate of J. Chappel; November 21, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—H. Parker, O. Shore, J. Brewin, and J. Rodgers, Sheffield, bankers, fourth div. of 1s.; December 2, and four following days, at the Council Hall, Sheffield—J. Bridgeford, Sheffield, printer, second div. of 4d.; November 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—J. Bridgeford, Sheffield, printer, second div. of 4d.; November 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—W. L. Bickley, Sheffield, innkeeper, second

div. of 4d.; November 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—E. and J. Williams, Dudley, millers, first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of J. Williams, and first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of E. Williams; on any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—E. B. Thomas, Leamaster, wine merchant, first div. of 8s. 3d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—W. Mitchell, Birmingham, draper, first div. of 1s. 9d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Hellings, Rugeley, Staffordshire, common brewer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, Leicester and elsewhere, bankers, fourth div. of 6d., at the Three Crowns, Leicester, for creditors whose names commence from A to F, November 18; G to O, November 19; P to Z, November 20; or any Thursday after November 20, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—W. Whiting, Wallasea, Cheshire, landing-waiter, fourth div. of 1s. 4d.; November 7, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—G. Byford, Liverpool, wholesale grocer, second div. of 1-16th of a penny, and first and second divs. of 5s. 3d., on new proofs; November 7, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—J. Hind and R. Warbrick, Liverpool, curriers, second div. of 1s. 2d., and first div. of 1s. (on new proofs); November 7, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—J. Hilton, Croston, Lancashire, surgeon, final div. of 4s. 6d.; November 7, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—C. D. Johnson, Liverpool, victualler, first div. of 12s. 7½d.; November 7, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, November 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

VILLAR, JAMES, Leckhampton, and Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, maltster.

BANKRUPTS.

FRENCH, ALFRED, East Grinstead, Sussex, plumber, November 19, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row; and Mr. Kell, Lewes, Sussex.

CLARKE, JAMES, Old Broad-street, coal merchant, November 20, December 20; solicitor, Mr. Lander, St. Mary-at-hill, Thames-street.

COLES, WILLIAM, Milton-next-Gravesend, pastrycook, Nov. 14, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and Mr. Sharland, Gravesend.

BRADY, CHARLES, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, merchant, November 22, December 20; solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

BEERY, JOHN, late of Luton and Dunstable, Bedfordshire, salt merchant, November 15, December 12; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

LIVSEY, JOHN, and PIMM, JOHN, New Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace-makers, November 15, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Percy and Smith, Nottingham.

REEVES, ROBERT DUTTON, and DAWSON, RICHARD HERDMAN, Liverpool, spirit dealers, November 19, December 10; solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneer, November 14, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Loveland and Tweed, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; Messrs. Swann and Burnup, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GILSTON, JAMES, Leeds, woollendrapers, November 19, December 9; solicitor, Mr. Middleton, Leeds.

HOOLEY, ABRAHAM, Macolesfield, silk manufacturer, November 15, December 6; solicitors, Messrs. Slater and Hoells, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SHARP, J., Glasgow, dealer in shares, November 11, December 8.

DIVIDENDS.

E. P. Best, Crutchedfriars, and Croom's-hill, Greenwich, wine merchant, third div. of 3d.; at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Saturday, November 9, and two following Saturdays—H. C. Cawston, Temple-street, Kingsland, grocer, first div. of 7d.; at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Saturday, November 9, and two subsequent Saturdays—T. Holland, Bury, Lancashire, provision dealer, first div. of 2s. 9½d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—W. Hulme, Manchester, tailor, first div. of 7s. 8d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—W. Ellison, Poplar, builder, first div. of 9s.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, on Thursday, November 7, and three subsequent Thursdays—J. Chisholm, Dorking, and Ludgate-hill, perfumer, first div. of 6s. 8d. (on separate estate); at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, on Thursday, November 7, and three subsequent Thursdays—A. D. W. Desjardes, Alford, Lincolnshire, brickmaker, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull on Friday, November 8, or any subsequent Friday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 4.

The show of English Wheat samples this morning was small, and the quality middling, but the whole was taken off by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. In foreign Wheat little doing, and the greater part of the supply is being taken to granary. The arrival of foreign Flour was large; but the trade firm. Barley, unless fine malting, slow sale. Beans fully as dear, but white Peas, owing to the large foreign supply, fully 2s. cheaper. We had several cargoes of Irish Oats at market, but few from abroad; the sale was pretty good at prices equal to those of Monday last. Linseed Cakes ready sale. In Clover-seed hitherto there has been little done.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 42	Dantrig	40 to 48
Ditto White	37 to 43	Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 40
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ..	33 to 38	Ditto White	37 to 41
Northumberland ..	33 to 38	Pomeranian red ..	38 to 42
Scotch, White	33 to 38	Boetock	42 to 44
Ditto Red	34 to 37	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ..	32 to 36
Devon, and Somerset, Red ..	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	33 to 38
Ditto White	21 to 23	Polish Odessa	34 to 42
Barley	20 to 26	Marianopoli & Berdianski ..	35 to 38
Scotch	24 to 26	Taganrog	34 to 38
Angus	— to —	Brabant and French ..	35 to 40
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Ditto White	36 to 42
Pale	50 to 53	Salonica	32 to 34
Peas, Grey	26 to 38	Egyptian	25 to 28
Maple	27 to 30	Rye	22 to 25
White	23 to 25	Barley—	
Bollers	27 to 30	Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 22
Beans, Large	25 to 27	Danish	18 to 23
Ticks	26 to 28	Sau	19 to 23
Harrow	26 to 30	East Friesland ..	17 to 19
Pigeon	28 to 32	Egyptian	17 to 19
Oats—		Danube	17 to 20
Linc. & York feed ..	14 to 16	Peas, White	24 to 26
Do. Poland & Pot ..	15 to 18	Bollers	26 to 30
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 19	Beans, Horse	24 to 28
Scotch feed	15 to 17	Pigeon	26 to 30
Irish feed and black ..	13 to 16	Egyptian	21 to 23
Ditto Potato	16 to 18	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 52	Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	13 to 16
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Do. thick and brew ..	17 to 21
£23 to £25 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	15 to 16
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Flour—	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	22 to 24
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s. per 1,000		Hamburg	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantrig and Stettin ..	21 to 23
Ship	25 to 30	French, per 200 lbs. ..	28 to 30
Town	37 to 39		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 26.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	39s. 3d.	Wheat	41s. 4d.
Barley	24 0	Barley	24 5
Oats	16 8	Oats	16 10
Rye	26 6	Rye	26 1
Beans	28 10	Beans	29 4
Peas	30 0	Peas	30 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 4.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive as to number, but somewhat deficient in quality. The primest Beasts were in moderate request, at full prices, viz., from 3s. 3d. to fully 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. In other breeds a very limited business was transacted, and late rates were with difficulty supported. There was a slight increase in the numbers of Sheep. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, and to Newgate and Leadenhall markets being extensively supplied, the Mutton trade ruled excessively heavy, at prices barely equal to those obtained on this day a fortnight. The general top figure for Daws was 4s. per 8lbs. Although the supply of Calves was comparatively small, the Veal trade ruled very dull, at barely stationary prices. Pigs were in good supply, and heavy inquiry, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	2 8 .. 4 0	Pork	3 0 .. 4 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	842	5,680	200	280
Monday ..	4,304	28,080	118	350

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 4.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 4.									
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.									
Inferior Beef 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.				Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.					
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6				Mid. ditto .. 2 8 .. 3 2					
Prime large 2 8 .. 3 0				Prime ditto 3 4 .. 3 6					
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4				Veal					
Large Pork 3 0 .. 3 6				Small Pork .. 3 8 .. 4 2					

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Business in the past week was dull. The sales of Irish Butter were comparatively trifling, and prices nominal. The best foreign was rather cheaper, and not freely dealt in; middling and inferior kinds were more saleable. Irish and Hambro' singed Bacon met buyers to a limited extent only, at a decline of fully 1s. per cwt. American steady. Of Hams and Lard nothing new to report.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 4.—Since our last, we have had a dull trade, and prices generally present a downward tendency. The best weekly Dorsets are barely saleable at current rates, while all other descriptions are neglected. Fresh is also lower. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 90s. per cwt.; do., middling, 70s. to 80s.; Devon, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 8s. to 11s. per dos. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 4.—We have but little business doing in our market, all parties waiting the announcement of the duty, which may be expected shortly. In prices we notice no alteration.

Mid and East Kent	92s. to 150s.
Weald of Kent	78s. to 90s.
Sussex Pockets	65s. to 78s.
Duty, £230,000.	

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 4.—The imports of Wool into London last week were small, comprising 41 bales from Germany, 941 from Turkey, 200 from Bombay, 118 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 73 from Spain. The market is rather quiet at present.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Scotch.—There continues to be very little doing in Laid Highland Wool, manufacturers complain that present prices are too high. White Highland less inquired for. Crossed and Cheviot Wool continues to be neglected.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	s. d.	o. d.
White Highland do	11 6	12 0
Laid Crossed do, unwashed	10 6	11 6
Do, do, washed	11 3	13 0
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed	11 0	14 6
Do, do, washed	15 6	19 6
White Cheviot do, do	27 0	28 0
Import for the week	528 bags.	
Previously this year	11,178 bags.	

Foreign.—There continues to be a good trade demand for our recent imports, at full rates.

Imports for the week	3,936 bales.
Previously this year	50,921 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, NOV. 4.—Owing to the large arrivals of Tallow from Russia, which have exceeded 12,000 casks since Monday last, and the consequent increase in the stock, which is to-day 46,844 casks, our market is heavy, and prices may be considered about 3d. per cwt. lower. F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery next to nothing is doing. Town Tallow is 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lbs. The shipping season from St. Petersburg will now shortly close. Our latest advices represent the holders firm, at 11s to 11s roubles for Ukraine, equal to nearly 40s. per cwt. laid down here.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	16,869	21,935	35,516	45,607	44,344
16s. 3d.	48s. 3d.	44s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
Price of Y. C. ..	48s. 3d.	44s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
Delivery last week ..	3,183	2,185	2,809	2,042	2,322
Do. from last June ..	34,608	37,878	45,797	36,134	36,385
Arrived last week ..	5,041	770	8,003	5,403	12,305
Do. from last June ..	40,85	51,864	76,782	56,268	60,055
Price of Town	35s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 6d.

POTATOES, SOUTHWAKE, WATERLOO, Nov. 4.—The arrivals from Yorkshire and Scotland, though not large, are quite equal to the demand, which is dull, and it is with difficulty last week's prices are maintained. We have had very few foreign Potatoes this season, and none the last week. Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 80s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shawas, —s. to —s.; Perth and Montrose, 60s. to 65s.; Fife, 50s. to 60s.; Rhensish Whites, —s. to —s.; Whitech and Cambridgeshire, 60s. to 65s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were altogether unimportant; prices of Linseed and Rapeseed remained precisely as before; indeed, we are not aware of any change in any article, unless it be Canary, which could certainly not be bought on so easy terms as on Monday last.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	55s. to 75s.	50s. to 75s.	52s. to 73s.
Clover Hay	60s. 8s.	60s. 8s.	62s. 8s.
Straw	21s. 25s.	24s. 28s.	22s. 26s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to —s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £42; Sparm £32 to £34, bagged £33; South Sea, £33 0s. to £35; Seal, pale, £38 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £—; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 4s. 6d. to 7s.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—There has not been much animation in the demand to-day; but the sales, both in the West India market and at auction, have been at steady prices. 693 hhds. West India have been sold; and at public sale 1,366 bags Mauritius, principally damaged, sold at 30s. 6d. to 35s. for low to good brown; a small parcel middling to good brown brought 38s. to 41s. Of 2,350 bags Bengal about half found buyers; brown to low grainy yellow, 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; white, 47s. to 47s. 6d.; Mauritius kind were chiefly bought in at 30s. to 41s. for middling to good yellow. Of 850 bags Penang about half sold at 40s. to 42s. for low to good white; low to good gray were bought in at 30s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Of 2,300 bags Madras offered at auction to-day, about 4,000 found buyers at rather easier rates; 8s. 6d. to 9s. for low to fair pinky. 250 bags Bengal also sold lower; 10s. 6d. to 11s. for good middling white.

TEA.—The public sales to-day comprised, — 350 bags of native Ceylon, that were disposed of at 52s. 6d. per cwt.; 180 casks and bags plantation ditto, that were chiefly bought in above the market value; 330 bags East India found buyers at 54s. to 70s. 6d. for small to fine; 500 bales Mysore, the sound portion withdrawn at high rates; 60 bales Mocha, that were also taken in at 75s. per cwt.; and the greater part of 500 bags St. Domingo, at 48s. 6d. per cwt. Of the latter, a few lots realised 40s. to 49s. 6d. for bold sale. Privately, 1,200 bags native Ceylon are reported sold at 55s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.—For Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion. The next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY next. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

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THOS. W. AVELING, }
JOHN HENRY CUZNER, Sub-Secretary.

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On Wednesday next, price 6d.

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37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

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The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	411	Amounting to £74,372
Investment..	368	" 16,139
Total in last 9 months 809		" £90,511

The business of the Company comprises:—

1. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to corporations;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12 years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings' banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the amount is above £5.

3. Advances to the Members on any description of available security, on the same principle as that adopted by well-conducted building societies, but with many advantages which cannot be obtained in those societies.

As there are some towns in which Agents are not yet appointed, the Directors are open to receive applications from respectable persons in such places. They must be members of the Company.

Upon receipt of two postage stamps, the prospectus, with forms, &c., will be forwarded, in which some important and novel applications of Life Assurance will be found.

October 1st, 1850. W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Society (although entirely distinct in its funds and management) is conducted at the same offices and on the same principles. There have been issued from it during the last nine months 1,033 new Policies, assuring property to the amount of £508,054.

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Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament. 62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

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£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	3 15 7	3 8 0

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4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

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DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant ease is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation. Yours truly,

"To Mr. J. Willis." "GEO. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

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COCKERELL & CO'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"

ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

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EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 23s. PER TON.

HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

The present proprietor of HAISE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most extraordinary cure by means of HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.

JOHN MANNING.

HENRY GOODMAN.

WILLIAM PRARSE.

ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1848."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF

"HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills; and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.'"

HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-street.

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A CLERGYMAN having permanently cured himself of a distressing rupture, of many years' standing, by very simple means, is anxious to extend the benefit of the important discovery to all those suffering from this dangerous complaint. He has tested its efficacy, under the guidance of an eminent physician, in upwards of sixty cases, of all the varieties of single and double rupture, with complete success. The means of cure are simple and perfectly painless, causing no inconvenience or confinement from ordinary pursuits, and are equally adapted to both male and female, of any age. Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., for the cure, on receipt of 5s., by postage stamps or otherwise, addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER MEYLAND, Ivy-cottage, Heston, Middlesex. A cure in every case is conscientiously guaranteed.

"We have met with many cases of cure by this method of treatment, and heartily wish its extension."—*Church Magazine*. "Thanks for your letter and its enclosure. It has entirely cured my wife."—*Rev. J. Eccott, Wimborne*.

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A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; recipes accompany each tin.
Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally as much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumbe, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents."
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"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

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A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.
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JOHN CASSELL has attained a position, as supplier of Coffee to the People of the United Kingdom, to which no other person can lay claim. For this he is indebted to his uniform practice of sending out the finest and richest flavoured Coffees the markets of the world have supplied, and which the largeness of his purchases has enabled him to secure. His Establishment is the first in the Empire. Indeed, its large and powerful Steam-Engine, its beautiful and perfect Machinery, the size of its Roasting Department, and the immense number of persons employed in packing and preparing the Coffees for sale, entitle it to rank amongst the most extensive and complete Coffee marts in the WORLD. As regards the importing Department, JOHN CASSELL commands the FINEST GROWTHS that are shipped to this country. In fact, for supplying the People of the United Kingdom with an article that enters so largely into the consumption of almost every household, and the use of which has so greatly aided in the formation of habits of TEMPERANCE, no Establishment can compete with that of JOHN CASSELL.

If it is asked, what has raised him to his present position, as one of the most extensive Coffee-dealers in the world, the reply is, that he has invariably sold an article rich, strong, and mellow-flavoured, which has proved acceptable and highly satisfactory to the public taste. But though JOHN CASSELL'S success in this particular line of business has been unprecedented, he is determined, for the future, to aim at nothing less than UNIVERSAL APPROBATION. If this is to be acquired, he will acquire it; for he is now entering upon a stock of Coffees, and has made arrangements for a continued supply of such a quality, as cannot fail to secure their continued use wherever they are introduced. In fine, JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES will be found to possess all the qualities requisite for making a cup of really good Coffee, namely—richness and mellowness combined with strength.

These Coffees are made up in sealed air-tight Packages, from one ounce to eight ounces; also in half and one pound Cansisters; and, to PREVENT IMITATION, every Package or Canister bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine. The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1 1s. 4d.
An excellent Article.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2 1s. 8d.
Cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3 2s. 0d.
To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat—combining the finest mountain-growth of both Jamaica and Turkey.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to persevere the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable as one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that he could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

DOUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a

variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "GEORGE E. BIGNELL."

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge."
"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

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A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
THOMAS FRANCIS,
Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.
CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.
Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 20, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.
I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

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I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

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F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

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[1850.]

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